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(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Hundreds Held in Tamil Nadu

Madras, Feb. 2 - The Indian Government has arrested hundreds of members of DMK following federal takeover of the administration in the state of Tamil Nadu.

The arrests were part of tough and apparently effective security measures clamped on the state following the central Government's decision on Saturday to dissolve the Legislature in Tamil Nadu and bring the state administration under what is known as president's federal rule.

The outgoing Government controlled by the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party turned over the state machinery without incident to representatives of the central Government and urged its followers to remain non-violent.

There were no reports of fighting.

Central Government representatives banned public meetings, processions and demonstrations throughout the state of 45 million people for the next two weeks and ordered police officers to take prompt action against black market activities, hoarding and price gouging.

The dramatic move, coming only seven weeks before the state Government's five-year term expired, followed months of public wrangling between Mrs. Gandhi and Tamil Nadu's Chief Minister, Muthuvek Karunanidhi, a 51-year-old film screen writer who has run the state since 1969.

The controversy centres around Tamil Nadu's response to Mrs. Ghandi's 20-point economic program proclaimed after the central Government's declaration of national emergency last June 26.

In an address to Parliament in early January, Mrs. Ghandi said the Tamil Nadu economic growth rate, once one of the highest in India, had slipped badly and threatened to undermine her entire economic program.

Mr. Karunanidhi and his top aides were not arrested and on Sunday they met at a secret location as a crowd of about 75 supporters gathered outside the former chief minister's private home.

(A. P.)

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, going round the exhibition "90 years of Congress" with the Punjab Chief Minister, Zial Singh. The exhibition was held in Chandigarh in connection with the 5-day AICC session recently.

Steps to Save Taj

New Delhi, Jan. 31(UNI): Several members in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) expressed concern at the possible effects of pollutants from the Mathura Refinery on Taj Mahal and other historical monuments in Agra.

One of the members even suggested shifting the location of the proposed refinery if an apprehension of damage persisted. "We can have refinery elsewhere but a new Taj Mahal can not be raised," he said and added "the Taj should be protected from slow poisoning."

(The refinery at Mathura is about 30 km. away from Taj Mahal in Agra).

Members wanted that Taj Mahal should be protected both from the damage likely to be caused by pollution of Jamuna waters and atmospheric pollution.

The Petroleum Minister, K.D. Malaviya repeatedly assured the house that the Government was seized of the matter and would protect Taj Mahal. He shared the sentiments of the members on the subject.

He said the Government had appointed a committee of experts to advise the project authorities on the measures to be taken for keeping the pollution effect to the absolute minimum.

News Agencies to Merge

New Delhi, Jan. 31(UNI): The Indian Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. V.C. Shukla told the Lok Sabha (Lower House) that the managements as well as employees unions of Press Trust of India, United News of India, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharathi, the four national new agencies had supported the idea of a single and strong news agency.

In a statement, Mr. Shukla said that the management had proposed to merge themselves into a single agency and the Government would be prepared to assist them in this process in different ways.

Pugwash Conference Ends

Madras, Jan. 31 (UNI): The 25th Pugwash Conference of Science and World Affairs which ended here has expressed great concern of the scientific community at the dangerous prospect of weather, climate and other forms of geophysical modification.

In a statement on science and world affairs, the Council of the Pugwash Conference noted the capacity of modern warfare to cause enormous ecological damage and called for further investigations of the extent and nature of the dangers involved in weather and climate modification.

The statement declared as its objective bringing about a ban on weather, climate and other forms of geophysical modification and said this should be a recurring item on Pugwash agenda until a ban was achieved.

Pig iron Exports

New Delhi, Jan. 31(UNI): India will supply Pakistan 5,000 tons of pig iron and 250 tons of bidi leaves under an export contract signed between delegations of the two countries at Karachi.

The two delegations expressed the hope that there would be further similar contracts for purchases from India leading to an expansion in the two-way trade.

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Code of Conduct for Press

Mew Delhi, Jan. 28 (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that there would have to be ultimately some kind of a code of conduct which the Press would have to observe.

In an interview to a correspondent of the French news agency AFP here Mrs. Gandhi charged the press with having indulged in false reporting which was partly responsible for the indiscipline that grew in the country.

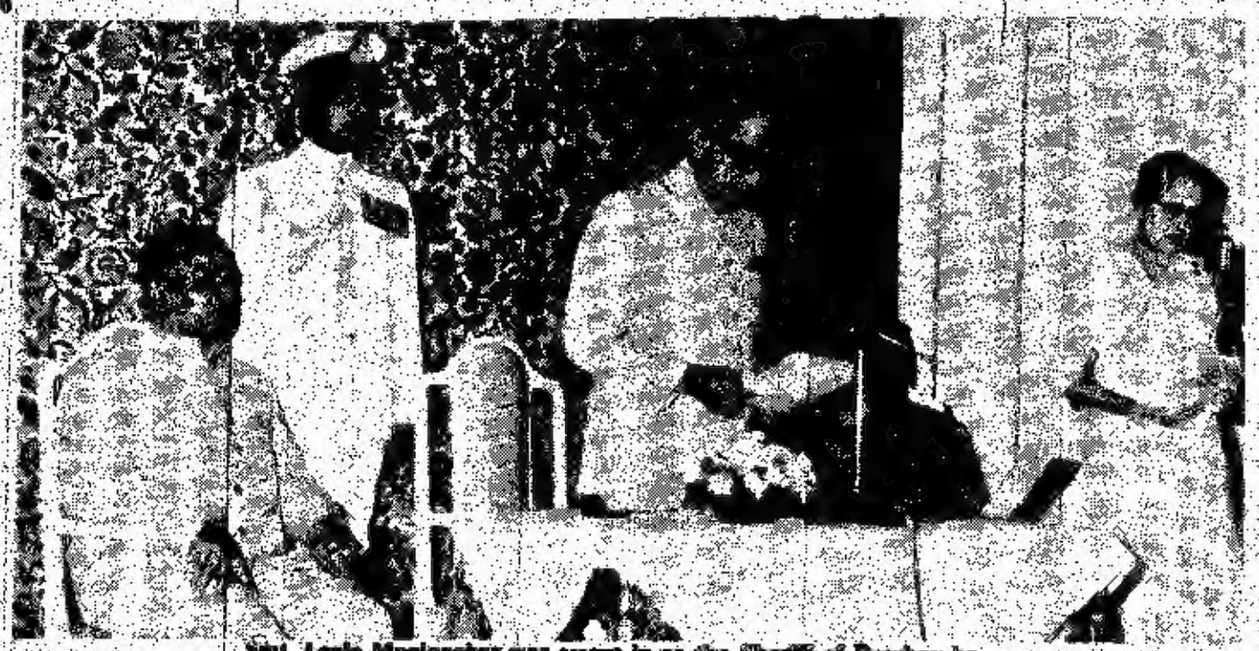
"Even though it was libellous and normally one could have sued for libel or slander, our law is not so tight and we were told that if you will go in for it then it would mean a long case and they will just keep on throwing mud. . . ."

The correspondent had said: You declared at one time in public your commitment to democracy since the proclamation of emergency in June. You also said that censorship was temporary but in fact, during the last week, article nineteen of the constitution has been suspended and it seems that the situation for the newspapers is becoming more and more difficult, May I know your view on these points?

Mrs. Gandhi said she did not think that the position of the newspapers was becoming more difficult. "We are trying to talk with the editors and other people because ultimately there should be somekind of a code of conduct which they will observe."

She said some of the newspapers were deliberately spreading what the English had at one time called "alarm and despondency."

"First they were building up the opposition. That is how the opposition got the idea that the people were behind them whereas that was not so at all."



Smt. Leela Moolgaokar was sworn in as the Sheriff of Bombay by the Governor, Ali Yavar Jung while the Maharashtra Chief Minister, S.B. Chavan [left] looks on.

Mrs. Gandhi for Modifications in Constitution

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that she was on the whole in favour of preserving the present system of parliamentary democracy "with perhaps some modifications."

But she could not do what she liked and changes could be put through only with the peoples' support, she said in an interview with the French news agency AFP here.

Mrs. Gandhi said she did not think that a presidential system by itself could solve all problems. The United States had a presidential system but it had its own constitutional and other difficulties. So was France.

"And the greater question for us is how to reconstruct the minds of some of our opposition groups who think that they can do anything they like and that they have no responsibility for the preservation of the system.

Democracy could function only when both the government and opposition went according to its rules.

The correspondent had asked whether she thought the British style of parliamentary government was out of fashion to manage a country of India's size and importance and what she had to say on reports attributing to her the intention of calling a constituent assembly and giving India a strong presidential regime.

Mrs. Gandhi said the demand for a constituent assembly was made by the opposition and it was the opposition which questioned the relevance of the present parliamentary system.

"My own belief is that because of India's size and diversity, it is all the more important that power should not be concentrated but with the people."

Mrs. Gandhi said she did not know whether the trouble "we have had recently is due to the system or with the way we were working the system."

Earlier on, specially when she was leading a minority government, she had got on very well with the opposition.

"It is only after our big victory — firstly in the elections, then in the Bangladesh war and then in the state elections — that the opposition started having different feelings and trying to combine together. And we came to a stage where there was hardly any discussion.

"I mean we met them but it was always a confrontation and they were trying to fight on every point."

She dwelt at length on the obstructionist tactics adopted by the opposition in parliament and the agitations they launched in Gujarat and Bihar. Finally a stage came when they declared they would paralyse the Centre, and this threatened the very integrity and unity of the country.

Asked to give a balance sheet of the ten years of her Prime Ministership, Mrs. Gandhi said: It had been a decade of very great challenge , military economic and political.

"But on the whole India is economically and politically stronger and more confident in 1976 than it was in 1966."

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Barnard's Chaffeur, A Scientist

Bombay, Jan. 31 (UNI): Wearied by the incessant rounds of lectures he had to deliver after he performed the world's first heart transplant, South African heart transplant surgeon Dr. Christian Barnard one day decided to take the evening off but without letting down the organizers of a lecture in a South African town.

Dr. Barnard asked his chauffeur if they could exchange places at the lecture as the people of this town did not know him. (Dr. Barnard) and also because the chauffeur had listened to each and every lecture that Dr. Barnard had delivered till then.

The chauffeur agreed and on the outskirts of the town, they exchanged their clothes with the doctor donning the chauffeur's white dress and cap and the latter wearing the doctor's beautiful Italian suit.

To Dr. Barnard's surprise, the chaffeur delivered a good lecture. And then came the question from the audience.

Even here, the chaffeur held the fort.

However, what both Dr. Barnard and the chauffeur did not contend with was the presence of an eminent American surgeon in the audience who asked a very complicated question about the body's rejection of the transplanted heart.

He said: "I am surprised, sir, that a famous surgeon like you is asking such a stupid question. And to show how stupid your question is, I will now ask my chauffeur to reply to it". Saying this, he pointed to Dr. Barnard, who was seated in the last row, attired as his own chaffeur.

Dr. Barnard related this incident while delivering a public lecture here under the auspices of the first international conference on "surgery in the tropics."

Officials, Wives against Emergency

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (UNI): The Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi feels that officials, and, more than them, their wives, are against the emergency.

In an interview to the Hindi daily "Aaj" she said it was well-known that the poor welcomed the emergency. The middle class, with a few exceptions, was also for it.

The business community was divided on the issue. Some of them felt the emergency would do good, while others felt it would not. But production had increased. This would ultimately lead the country to self-reliance.

Mujib's Assassins Pardoned

Dacca, (UNI): The army officers responsible for the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, father of the nation, and the members of his family had received a presidential "pardon" from Khandakar Mushtaque Ahmed.

They were pardoned on September 26, six weeks after the assassination by an ordinance which placed them above trial by any court.

The officers have since fled to Libya where they sought political asylum.

The ordinance was not circulated to the Press nor was any copy supplied to the booksellers authorized to sell government documents.

B.C.Roy Awards

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (UNI): Dr. B.K. Aikat, Dean of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and research, Chandigarh, has been selected for the "Dr. B.C. Roy National Award for 1975" in the category of "an eminent medical teacher."

Dr. R.K. Menda of Bombay and Dr. D.N. Shivpuri of Delhi University have been given the award in the category of "development of specialities in medicine-proctology and allergy and applied immunology" respectively.

Dr. K.S. Sanjivi of Madras Medicial College has been given the award in "socio-medical relief".

Dr. M. Narayanan, Director of Medical Education Tamil Nadu nas been selected to deliver the "B.C. Roy Oration 1975".

The awards carry Rs. 5,000 in cash and a medal.

The names of awardees were decided by the management committee of the Dr. B.C. Roy National Award Fund.

Nepal Leaders

Kathmandu, Jan. 28 (UNI): The Indian External Affairs Minister, Y. B. Chavan pledged that India would spare no efforts to build-up a relationship with Nepal of "complete trust and confidence as exists between two independent and sovereign states."

Speaking at a reception given to him by the Nepal-India Friendship Association here Mr. Chavan said "We in India regard peace, stability and economic development of Nepal as very vital to our own peace, stability and economic development.

"It is our common task now to ensure that no power, from within or outside, feels encouraged to divide us or to sow seeds of mistrust between us."

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Scientists Urged to Evolve a Code

Madras, Jan. 27 (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi urged Pugwash to evolve "a code of behaviour for scientist's in international collaborative projects to prevent misuse of such projects for objectives 'prejudicial to the security and well-being of the developing countries."

Addressing the 25th Pugwash Conference of Science and World affairs here, attended by about 90 eminent scientists from various parts of the world Mrs. Gandhi also drew attention to the dangers of developing countries being treated as "guinea pigs" to test new devices or chemicals through international scientific cooperation.

She felt scientists also were responsible for "the manner in which some programmes of international scientific cooperation for development have evolved."

Mrs. Gandhi sharply criticised the foreign powers who "pressurised" India to stop its peaceful nuclear explosion experiments and asserted the country's right to be self-reliant in basic technologies, essential for development.

Spelling out India's development strategy, Mrs. Gandhi said India could not afford to imitate western nations which based their development in increasing consumption. India would have to peg consumption levels at a reasonable level, she said.

The President of the Pugwash, Oxford Nobel laureate, Prof. Dorothy Hudgkin, recalled the prominent role played by Jawaharlal Nehru and other Indian leaders in the Pugwash movement and felt India could further strengthen the movement.

Tewari New U.P. C M

Lucknow, Jan. 28 (UNI): Narayan Datt Tewari was sworn in as Chief minister of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Tewari will head a thirty-member council of ministers, consisting of fourteen cabinet ministers and a sixteen ministers of state.

Prominent among those present at the swearing-in ceremony of the 12th ministry were the former Chief Minister H. N. Bahuguna and the Union Minister Chandrajit Yadav.

Mr. Tewari, who is the youngest Chief minister of the State at 51, was administered the oath of office in Hindi and in the name of God by the State Governor, Dr. M. Chenna Reddy.

The new team had three women ministers, two of them in the cabinet. While Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai and Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai were members of the Bahuguna Ministry, Mrs. Indra Mohini was Deputy Minister in the ministry headed by C. B. Gupta just before the Congress split.

Chavan

Bombay, Jan 5 (UNI): External Affairs Minister Y.B Chavan has described the outcome of the recent conference of international economic cooperation held at Paris as one more step towards building cooperation between developed and developing countries.

Cure for Cancer

Bombay, Jan. 25 (UNI): A new concept for the treatment of cancer, which may even do away with the need for surgery, was propounded on the fourth day of the first international conference on Surgery in the Tropics here.

It involves killing the malignancies of brain and kidney tumours by cutting of their blood supplies. This is achieved by vulcanisation and obstruction of the blood supply by injecting silicone emulsion into the artery which supplies blood to the tumour "by selective arterial catherterisation."

Prof. Rederick. D. Turner, of the department of surgery neurology of the University of California, delivering his guest lecture, said blocking of the flow of blood to the malignant tumour caused the immediate death of the cancerous cells which could then no longer proliferate or invade the surrounding normal tissue.

Rubber Earns Foreign Exchange

New Delhi, Jan. 31(UNI): India's export earnings from rubber products recorded an increase from Rs. 31.5 million ($3.9 million) in 1973-74 to Rs. 44.9 million ($5.6 million) in 1974-75. The products which have been primarily responsible for this growth in exports are rubber beltings and cycle tires and tubes.

Of the total export earnings, rubber beltings secured Rs. 10.22 million ($1.2 million) in 1974-75 as compared to Rs. 2.58 million ($322,500) in 1973-74. The main markets were Burma, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Nigeria, Peru, Philppines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and United Kingdom.

Concern over S. African Involvement

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (UNI): India and Tanzania have "condemned" the aggression being committed by the racist South African regime in Angola "in conjunction with other covert forces." They have also expressed their "great concern" at the strife and continuing civil war in Angola.

A joint communique issued here at the end of the five-day state visit of the President, Dr. Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania said the (Indian) Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi reiterated India's 'Steadfast' support to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and "its determination to join with Africa in all measures to end the shameful policy of apartheid

No Government News Agency

New Delhi, Jan. 25 (UNI): The Indian Minister for Information and Broadcasting, V. C. Shukla said in the Rajya Sabha that the Government had no intention of setting up a "government news agency by merging the four national news agencies — two English and two Hindi.

However, the Government wanted a single independent and viable national news agency to be formed through a voluntary merger of the four — Press Trust of India, United News of India, Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar.

Plans to Harness Tidal Power

Pune, Maharashtra, Jan. 31 (UNI): India is heading for a break-through in power generation with the projected harnessing of tides — the natural, inexhaustible and new source of energy.

With the promised United Nations Development Program aid of 2.2 million dollars, the coastal engineering research centre of the Central Water and Power Research Station, near here, is gearing itself to develop tidal energy that will have certain advantage over other resources of power — hydel, thermal and nuclear.

Ahmedabad Mayor

Ahmedabad, Jan. 28 (UNI): Krishnavadan Joshi and Jayendra Pandit, nominated by the four party coalition Janata front became the Mayor and Deputy Mayor of this former capital of Gujarat.

The Front is constituted by the Jana Sangh, Congress (Organization), Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party).

The ruling Indian national Congress nominees Vadilal Kamdar and Chothma Rana were defeated as the Front candidates bagged 54 and 53 votes respectively to return the winners.

In the 105-member general body of Ahmedabad municipal corporation, the ruling Congress has 51 members while the majority of 54 members are from the Front.

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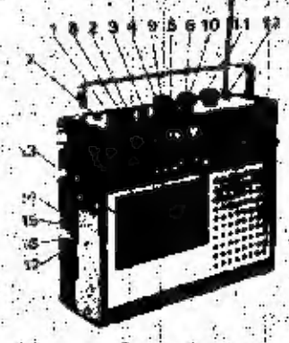

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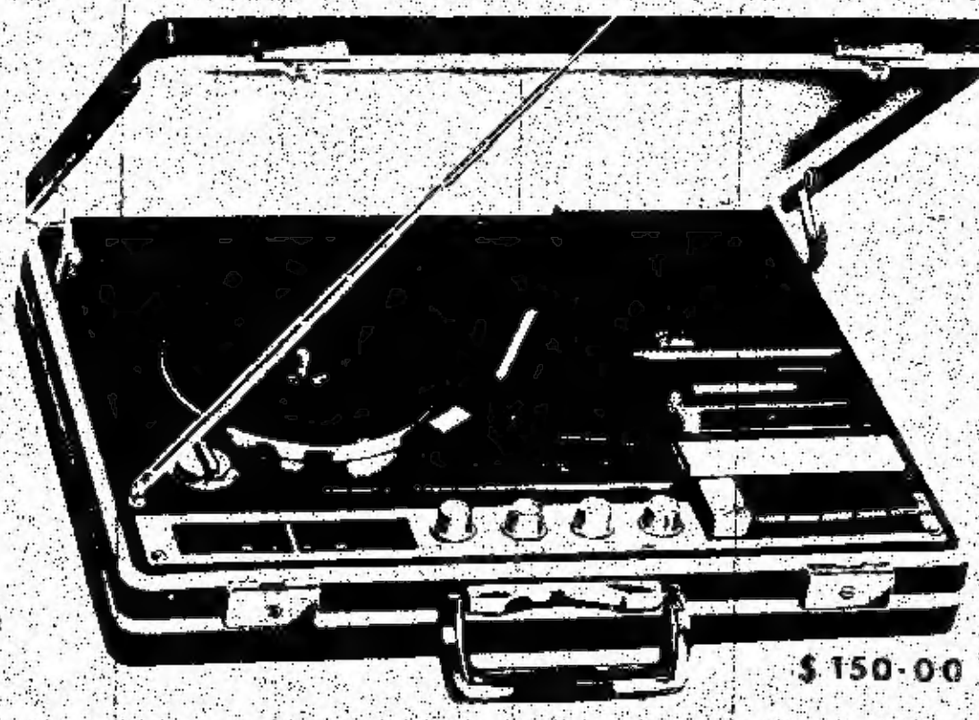

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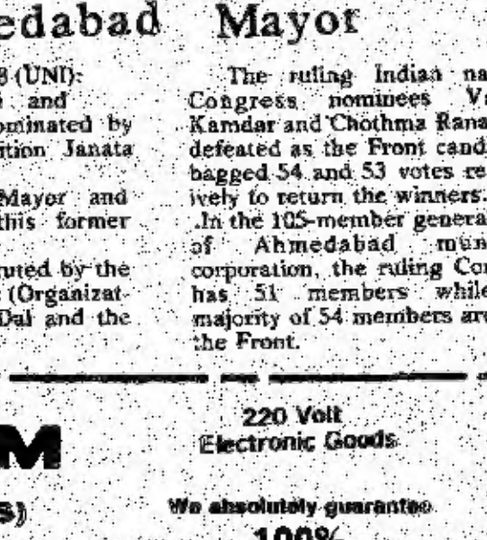

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Racism Raises Questions

According to reports reaching us racial incidents involving immigrants of Indian origin are on the rise particularly in the Toronto area. These incidents result from the activities of racist elements in our society. As is often the case with such incidents, the wide publicity they receive becomes probably instumental in the recurrence of similar occurrences. Quite naturally the people of Indian origin in Toronto are worried about these developments. Different people react differently on hearing about them.

One kind of reaction (or lack of it) that needs to be discouraged is apathy, not too infrequent among many of our readers. However, one should not forget that today it may be a Kanji who is the victim, but tomorrow it could be you, despite all your education and social status. Naturally one might ask: What can we do about it?

The cancer of racism should be eliminated before it eliminates us. There are many things one can do. Some will have short term implications and others long term. Both are necessary. In the short term one has to be prepared not to be easily intimidated by such hooligans. Have and show guts, not necessarily in a violent manner. Be organized in the community to bring up such incidents to appropriate officials. And, if the appropriate officials are not reacting appropriately, their political master should be contacted and persuaded for effective and immediate action.

A permanant solution to the problem can be found only in the long term. This involves "educating" the people of Canada that brown people are also people. They are the same as white Canadians under their skin despite the first generation being culturally somewhat different. Also we need human rights legislation that has real teeth. All levels of government, federal, provincial and municipal, should be involved in these processes. Here again these will not happen just by accident. We, the Canadians of Indian origin, will have to move our governments here to do whatever needs to be done. Apathy in these matters will prove fatal.

Above all we will have to strive hard to build up a good image of ourselves as good Canadians though proud of their origin are equally pround of their new adopted country, contributing their fair share to make this country one of the greatest in the world. Also people of Indian origin have been lacking visibility though the media like some of the other Asian groups that are now better accepted. For example, the Chinese have a member of parliment and television personalities such as Adrienne Clarkson. The Japanese have scientist Suzuki and deputy minister Tom Shoyama.

Who do we have?

Award for Injuries Sought

Toronto, January 25, 1976

Shamshudin Kanji, the 48-year-old Tanzanian who was pushed off a subway platform earlier this month, is applying to Ontario's Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

The board, which awards about $800,000 annually, compensates innocent victims of crime. As well as making awards for direct costs resulting from criminal acts, it also allows money for pain and suffering.

Mr. Kanji, a recent immigrant from Tanzania who was looking for work and living on his savings at the time of the subway incident, was harassed by youths who threw him from a subway platform breaking both his legs.

Mr. Kanji said from his hospital bed yesterday that he doesn't know when he'll be able to leave the hospital and that his doctor will operate on one of his legs again Tuesday.

As for the public's reaction to his plight, the soft-spoken man said cards, letters, donations and other offers of help have come in at such a rate that he's had to have his brother handle most of them. "I'm very thankful for them," Mr. Kanji said.

Three people have been charged with assault in the incident.

Letters

Racial Attack Not to be Tolerated

I am shocked to hear about the incident which took place on the Saturday night of January 3, 1976 in the Islington subway, Toronto. It started in the west bound Bloor train when three youths were insulting an east Indian immigrant with racial slurs such as "Paki" and other abuses. The immigrant tried to get off the train in Islington station, but the youths blocked his exit as other passengers walked by. He was then slapped and punched several times. After the train left he was thrown on the railway tracks where a dangerous high voltage line carries the lethal electric charge. As a result of this attack, the victim suffered severe body injury including broken legs. The doctors say he will be in the hospital for several months.

Metro police confirmed that the incident definitely had racial overtones. They also reported that other subway riders who watched this racial attack just stood around and no one came forward to help the victim. A week later similar incident happened in the Yonge and Bloor subway. An east Indian woman (33 years) was attacked by two teenagers (18 years). They used racial slurs and abusive words and hit her hard while other subway passengers ignored her call for help.

I have made the following observations from the above incidents:
1) East Indians are insulted and attacked because of racial reasons.
2) No charges are laid for racial insults or attacks.
3) As in New York, people in Toronto can watch a crime but are afraid to get involved.
4) Crimes in public places such as TTC premises are increasing.

Racial attacks on East Indians have been increasing since last year. They are insulted with racial slurs and are attacked physically. Their properties are damaged and their children return homes with marks of racial abuse. Not to talk about the usual racial discrimination against this visible minority group in jobs, housing and police protection. The trouble started in Vancouver areas and spread to Metropolitan Toronto. Now, it can be experienced in many parts of Southern Ontario.

I am very concerned about this racial problem involving the people of our community, and I would like to know how other East Indians feel about it. I am particularly interested in finding out how the leaders of our community, viz. the presidents and executive members of different East Indian organizations are reacting to the latest developments, and how they are planning to handle this serious problem. Do they have specific plans to safeguard the rights of the individual? Do they have proper educational program which would help members to encounter the problem with some cure? There are many other questions which could be raised. However, there are no simple answers to all these questions. The intrigued mind can only try and look for possible solutions.

One solution that I can suggest is planned actions by east Indian organizations. At present the following is recommended:
a) Increase membership. Individuals should be explained that they cannot fight a common cause unless they are organized.
b) Obtain more feedback from members. Collect data on racial troubles, involving the organization members and others. This should be studied carefully.
c) Inquire about legal assistance. A list of telephone numbers and addresses where complaints can be sent should be prepared and circulated to the members.
d) Start lobbying with M. P.'S, M. P. P's, and other elected officials and send letters of protests to Human Rights Commission, Police, Newspapers, Radio Stations, etc.
e) Establish communication with other East Indian organizations and arrange to meet regularly to discuss subjects of common interest.
f) Advocate boldness to members. They should be encouraged to raise voice and take all legal steps to fight racial attacks.

Traditionally, East Indians are quiet, peace-loving and religious people. Much injustice has been done to them by their own people and by the outsiders. Often they have suffered in silence, and their suffering has gone unnoticed and unprotested.

In connection with the racial attack on us, the plea should be that we get organized and voice protests. People should come out of their shyness and fear and fight back in sensible manner. They should be mentally prepared and should learn what to do if attacked. Some of the actions that I may suggest are:
1) Be calm and never be scared.
2) Call the Police.
3) Send protests to M. P., M. P. P.'s and the Press.
4) Seek help from others.
5) Inform the East Indian Organizations.
6) Seek legal counselling.
7) Pursue the matter till the attackers are punished.

Usually the problems are created by the teenagers. I do not want to blame them for racism, because they are incited by the older people. It is the joint responsibility of the parents, the teachers and the police to maintain discipline. They should watch that racial jokes, insults and attacks are not made against the East Indian people. The children should be brought up to understand that all human beings are equal and should receive fair treatment and justice in society irrespective of their facial features or colours. Understanding will minimize prejudice and bring an end to racial attacks.

Finally, I urge all to remember that no one chooses the race into which he is born. It seems almost as unfair to condemn a person for being born into a certain race which one may dislike, *as it would* to condemn him for being a blonde or a brunette, tall or short, fat or skinny or with other definite features. Physical type and race are both beyond an individual's control.

Samir Basu, Ph. D.,
West Hill, Ont. P. Eng.

Association of Bharatiya Canadians

We read with interest the Concerned's letter in our paper, dated January 1, 1976.

Through the columns of The Canadian India Times - the voice of Indo-Canadians - we want to endorse the opinion expressed and also emphasize the need to have such an organization.

This need arises from the fact that when leaving a society in which we were brought up, i. e. of India, and surrounded by a new atmosphere anxiety develops. In places where we are a few and far between, we are afraid of being segregated. In large cities where local organizations exist, they seem to have a very limited purpose and real sense of identification is not achieved. To dispel this anxiety we do need an organization national in character, with which we could identify ourselves and which in turn would satisfy our psychological and cultural needs by enriching our local organizations.

It may be hard for individuals to become members of local and national associations simultaneously. However, the local organizations may be affiliated to the national association.

We would like to state the following points which will indicate the necessity of establishing a national association. We need such an agency.
1) to act as a source of political and moral support to its member organizations;
2) to be a clearing house for ideas and cultural information to local organizations;
3) to help compile a directory of Bharatiya Canadians updated from time to time.
4) to act as a negotiating agency, when the need arises, to represent us in federal matters while the individual members are active at municipal levels and the local organizations at the provincial level.
5) to provide us with a sense of solidarity and cultural strength.

Let us not only contemplate but also deliberate over this idea and produce a healthy association. To make this idea practical we already have a mouthpiece for our community - the voice of Indo-Canadians, the Canadian India Times.

Before we come close to an end of our letter, we want to propose an alternative in the suggested name. National Association of Indo-Canadians. To add a tinge of Hindustani in the name and to make the abbreviation look simple, we suggest the name the National Association of Bharatiya Canadians. N. A. B. C.

We offer our services if the idea of compiling a directory is accepted by the readers. This can be done by provincial representatives of the suggested association and by forwarding the information to the central office.

Let us hear how far we are from reality.

Chander Behl &
Mrs. Satya D. Behl
Punnichy, Sask.

Shastri Brought me Back into Politics

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi owes her present status to her late predecessor, Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Mrs. Gandhi, revealed that it was Mr. Shastri, free India's second prime minister (1964-65) who succeeded Jawaharlal Nehru (father of Mrs. Gandhi) in 1964, who had initiated her into active politics from where she has come a long way to become the Prime Minister of the largest democracy.

Prior to this, an important ruling Indian National Congress leader had asked her, in fact ordered, to join politics, but she had refused, she told a meeting here to mark the 10th death anniversary of Mr. Shastri.

She said that Mr. Shastri had talked in his usual suave persuasive manner and invited her to join politics and "I could not say no."

Letter

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Letters

Why More Immigration

When the message displeases you, do what the ancients did, kill the ruddy messenger. I regret that G. R. Saini, instead of concentrating on the facts, made an uncalled for attack on my antecedents as the heartless mcanic against letting anybody into Canada's "railway compartment".

We're discussing the cons of immigration per se, not the personal philosophy of an unimportant Homi Engineer. Can't you get that simple point?

The pollsters ascertained, rightly or wrongly, that Canadians by and large were less than enthusiastic last year about further heavy immigration, or any immigration. These Canadians are ipso facto a bunch of "hypocrites," giving "lip service to our Judeo-Christian tradition of sharing"? How about those shining Christain nations of Britain, Australia, New Zealand, America and others who have already lowered the boom on immigration? Calling entire nations dirty names gets one nowhere.

Mr. Saini might have heard of that oft repeated phrase of "national interest", a policy that has by and large governed the actions of all governments. Christainity, for instance, propounds the noble precept of "I'm my brother's keeper". Tell that to the free enterprisers who abound in this country and see how far you will get. Why, the General Elections, in the ultimate analysis, boil down to nothing more than an auction of promises to selfish interest groups and social sectors by frantic politicians. There is very little talk of altruistic sharing or "radically transforming the world of oppression" or other such ethereal entities.

Let's suppose that a Christain Canadian Government, in a rare moment of "Hindu" magnanimity, allowed a flood of say 5 million hard-pressed, oppressed souls by 1980 from say Portugal, Italy, Latin America, West Indies, Asia and especially Africa (Where 50 percent of all recent famine deaths have reportedly occurred), will Canada solve even a fraction of 1 percent of the world's problems? Even temporarily? Of course not.

And what would happen to Canada in the meantime? Where will she find the additional capital funds to provide the additional housing, schools, hospitals, public works, etc., when even today Ottawa faces a capital-cum-interest-cum-inflation problem with the existing population? Researchers estimate a NET shortfall of over $700 billions in the North American capital market by 1985, and they are very worried.

Again, Uncle Sam has of late been snapping at Canada. Why? Because we refuse to "share" our fast disappearing reserves of oil and natural gas, the cleanest fuel of all, with our giant neighbour for obviously "selfish" reasons. Having denied American consumers, our best and long-time customers, why be surprised if many Canadians balk at inviting more consumers from abroad. Capital funds and energy consumption apart, Canada has other major headaches that are growing like , urban congestion, pollution, damage to the quality of life, unemployment, etc. and unheard of desperation measures like wage & price controls are being tried. Please ask yourself, "Will further immigration help Canada solve these problems?" without becoming emotional on the issue of immigration.

Today we have a whole new ball game developing as we reel towards the post-industrial society. A new conservative ethic is emerging which challenges the old concept that "more means better" (including people). Seen any Bell Telephones ads recently promoting sales of telephone service? Stanford Research Institute foresees a growing clash between the forces of change and the forces of tradition, which will lead to rising social tensions, anger and even violence and serious economic disruption — in short, TURMOIL. Hardly a propitious climate for innocent newcomers of the future, especially 1977 onwards.

You don't agree? Fine. Debate the issues and quote authorities. Leave personalities out of it, however, if it makes Mr. Saini feel any better. I may have contributed in a very, very small way toward the flood of immigrants since 1967 when the immigration restrictions were removed from the less favoured nationals. Because I drafted the long and strongly-worded East Indian immigration petition to Ottawa in 1966 which was pressed with minor modifications by that energetic, relentless organization, the East Indian Canadian Welfare Association of B. C. This pioneer body consisting mostly of Sikhs has fought unremittingly through every means, including heavy lobbying, to eradicate the various injustices in our immigration regulations in the past. I no longer agree with their continued pro-immigration stand, but not one of them has cast personal aspersions on me.

Homi M. Engineer
Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. Kurien, Chairman, National Dairy Development Board received the Man of the Year Award from the President, Mr. Ahmed recently. Dr. Kurien was in Toronto last month as the guest of the Ontario Milk Marketing Board.

Book Review

Freedom at Midnight

By Collins, Larry and Lapierre, Dominique New York Simon & Schuster, 1975

The Collins-Lapierre team has already won world wide acclaim with the publication of their international best-sellers, **Is Paris Burning?** (1965); **Or I'll dress you in Mourning** [1968] and **O Jerusalem** (1972). **Freedom at Midnight** is another feather in the caps of these renowned journalists who enriched the columns of **Newsweek and Paris Match** for many years with their stories.

In this, the most sweeping, powerful and enthralling of their books, they have recorded the struggle of the 400,000,000 people of the indian sub-continent to free their motherland, India, from the greatest empire of all time. When, finally, they succeeded at midnight on August 14, 1947, they found their land in great upheaval and turmoil. Not only was the sub-continent divided, creating the largest Moslem nation in the world, Pakistan, but it unleashed the worst communal riots that human history had ever seen. More than a quarter of a million people were killed and ten million were uprooted. The 'most unkindest' cut of all was the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, whose three decades of persistent efforts had brought them freedom.

Despite the magnitude of the human tragedy, the people bore no ill-will against the nation who had ruled over them for more than two hundred years. After midnight of August 14, 1947, both India and Pakistan opted to stay in the commonwealth. This speaks volumes for the statesmanship and diplomacy of the British rulers.

Freedom at Midnight does not cover all the history of the national movement; there is no reference even to the Cripps mission and the Cabinet mission plans - attempts made earlier to bring the Indian leaders to an agreement. The Book starts with New Year's Day in 1947 when Lord Mountbatten was offered the position as the last Viceroy of India. It moves with the day to day events, with important dates marked on chapters and paragraphs, and ends at Allahabad on Feb. 12, 1948, where the ashes of Mahatma Gandhi were cast into the Ganges. The story covers a wide range of subjects and events and the scene shifts from London, Noakhali, Simla, Calcutta, New Delhi, Patiala, Peshawar, Srinagar, Poona, to Karachi, like a film scenario. There are brief biographical sketches of the main actors in the drama as they appear in the story and the most interesting is that of Jinnah.

"One only thing Moisem about Jinnah was the fact his parents happened to be Moslem. He drank, ate pork, ... religiously avoided the Mosque each Friday. God and Koran had no place in Jinnah's vision ... His political foe Gandhi knew more verses of the Moslem Holy Book than he did. He had been able to achieve the remarkable feat of securing the allegiance of the vast majority of India's ninety million Moslems without being able to articulate more than a few sentences in their traditional tongue, Urdu." P. 116.

There is very interesting description of the life style of Indian Princes; details of the division of assetts between India and Pakistan; touching eye witness accounts of the people whose families were killed in the riots culminating in the heart-rending suicide of Boota Singh who jumped in front of a moving train at the Shahdrah railroad station near Lahore when all his efforts to claim his Moslem wife had failed.

The most original account in the book deals with the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The five of the assassins, including Gopal Godse, the brother of the hanged Nathuram Godse, became fairly settled in life after their prison sentences were over, were located and interviewed by the authors. Gopal Godse and Vishnu Karkare showed the authors all the places they had visited in Delhi while they were in the city for their two assassination attempts.

The book is a product of three years' research, six thousand miles of travel in India; extensive interviews with Lord Mountbatten and access to his personal documents; interviews with Indira Gandhi; Dina Wadia, daughter of Jinnah; Pyaralel, secretary of Gahdhi; Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Patel and with five hundred other people including the ICS, the army, and the police officers who had first-hand knowledge of the events of the time.

The book is well documented; the sources of information for each chapter are explained at the end. It contains sixty-two illustrations, an extensive bibliography and a detailed index. All this makes it a most fascinating treatise on the subject. No wonder the book is a best seller.

The book, however, is not without some flaws. The authors speak very highly of the charming personality of Mountbatten who was able to influence the decisions of not only of Nehru and Patel but even of Gandhi too — Jinnah was the only exception. The authors who interviewed Mountbatten about fifteen times themselves succumbed to his charm. Their story, sometimes, appears to be the story of Mountbatten. They euologise men like Nehru, Gandhi and Patel whom Mountbatten liked but are derogatory towards Jinnah whom Mountbatten detested and who thwarted the ambition of the last Viceroy to become the first governor-general of Pakistan. (Nehru had already offered him the governor-generalship of free India.) From the whole account, Mountbatten emerges as a hero second only to Gandhi himself.

The authors did not interview the Jan Sangh and the Sikh leaders, who were vitally affected by the partition. If they had talked to Hukam Singh and Swarn Singh who lived through the gruelling experience of the partition of the Punjab, they would have known that Master Tara Singh was not a third grade school teacher as they referred to him in the book, but headmaster of a high school in Lyllpur (Pakistan). And their statement that Tara Singh "had lost many members of his own family in the violence. . . ." is not correct. Not a single member of his family was killed, though thousands from his community were butchered.

Their description of Nathuram Godsey as a sworn Brahmacharya who had had only one sexual relationship before renouncing sex in all forms but that one with his political mentor, the militant Hindu nationalist, Veer Savarkar, will not be acceptable to many who still regard Veer Savarkar as a man of sterling character and unbounded courage. A man of homosexual character could not command respect and reverence from orthodox and tradition ridden Hindus as did Veer Savarkar. Indeed, Veer Savarkar twice became President of the Hindu Mahasabha, was revered by his followers as the Churchill of Maharashtra. These allegations are not documented and lack authenticity.

A ludicrous distortion is the account of Maharaja Patiala's predecessors who "paraded through the same streets once a year, naked except for a belt of diamonds, their sexual organs in full erection". This reviewer belongs to the princely state of Patiala, and, while holding no brief for princes, and having heard many stories about the sexual indulgences of the Maharajas, seriously doubts that they were able to control their biological functions long enough to parade through the streets of Patiala.

Those who have already read Moon's **Divide & Quit**, Mosley's **The Last Days of British Empire**, Campbell Johnson's **Mission with Mountbatten**, and Hodson's **Great Divide** will find much in the book which is not entirely new to them. Jinnah's reluctance to approve the partition plan without submitting it to his working committee, although the congress leaders had already accepted the division of the country; Nehru's furious rejection of the first partition plan shown to him by Mountbatten at Simla; the drafting of the final partition plan which was accepted by all parties, by V. P. Menon; Master Tara Singh's attack with a naked sword at the Moslem League flag at Lahore with a cry of Pakistan Murdabad (death to Pakistan) and his plot to kill Jinnah at the Karachi procession; the debauch aristocrat Suhrawardy's willingness to stay with Gandhi in the most stinking slums of Calcutta to save his Moslem followers from the killing - these are facts which are already well-known.

But, despite these minor lapses, the book is a most absorbing account of India's partition, written in a lucid journalistic style, perhaps with the idea of providing a basis for a Hollywood movie. A voracious reader would be tempted to finish the 572 pages in one sitting.

Jagpal S. Tiwana

Moolgavkar New Air Chief

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (UNI): Air Marshal H. Moolgavkar, Air Officer Commanding-in-chief, Western Air Command, was designated as the next Chief of Staff of the Air Force. He will take over with the rank of Air Chief Marshal from February 1.

He will succeed Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra whose tenure is expiring today.

Air Marshal Moolgavkar was awarded the Maha Vir Chakra for his role in the 1948-49 Kashmir Operations. he was in direct charge of all the strike, reconnaissance and transport forces taking part in the action.

In January 1975, Air Marshal Moolgavkar was awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medal for distinguished service of the most exceptional order, consistently rendered by him in the various prestigious and important appointments held by him.

He was one of the first Indian pilots to break the sound barrier, in 1954. He was the first Indian in 1952 to take over as director.

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FARAAR

Directed by Shan
Written by Gulza

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Films

FARAAR

Directed by Shankar Mukerjee
Written by Gulzar

The film is short of the most essential element of what a crime-suspense thriller should be, if **Faraar** is one such. Song, dance and flashback romance prove to be obstacles in the flow of gripping suspense. If **Ittefaq** was more of a success, the reason was, it was a songless film, which allowed to build up and maintain the tide of expectancy right upto the denouement.

But the basic ingredients of **Faraar** are the same as in **Ittefaq** and 36 Ghante. Simply, the variations introduced cannot make it different. The central character of the film is an absconder playing a game of hide and seek with the police in chase. The absconder is played by Amitabh Bachchan in his 'popular' image — an angry young man denied justice by law and therefore seeking it out in his own way — by murdering the murderer of his sister. When he takes refuge in a police officer's house (the lady of the house turns out to be his former beloved — a not-so-new version of the love-triangle) he plays a wicked trick. He kidnaps the police man's child demanding that the police ring thrown around to catch him should be loosened. Torn between three loves — her child, her former fiance turned murderer and her husband who is assigned to track the criminal, the child's mother suggests a simple way out: to allow the absconder to escape. But her duty-conscious husband cannot agree. And so the story rolls drearily on.

Faraar has many loose ends, weak spots and awful set designs; the backdrops are poorly painted, like the police official's house, destroying the illusion of reality. Before a flashback, Sharmila Tagore's **bindiya** is smudged, after the flashback it is properly rounded up! So many cliches like song dance in the rain, shouting in the court-room are repeated blindly so that it does not look like the work of sensitive writers — and **Faraar's** screenplay is the work of 4 writers, excluding Gulzar.

However, Sanjeev Kumar's role of the police official is happy — he is an actor. Amitabh Bachchan has the same fire, fury and roughish finesse he is known for. Sharmila Tagore is not called upon to exercise her histrionic talent. Master Raju who won our hearts in **Parichay**, as the precocious child acquits himself well once again.

DARSHAK

SANYASI

Produced and directed by

Sohanlal Kanwar

Had Sohanlal Kanwar cared to develop a coherent idea unveiling and exposing the saints and sanyasis who are nothing but counterfeits and charlatans — **Sanyasi** would have made an impact. But by bringing in cowboy gun-fights and fisticuffs, (faithfully traditional) the thematic sharpness and sting become blunted. The last four reels — the misogynist turning after the death of his guru into a gunioting cowboy and avenging the fake saints — are utterly out of place.

The two sides of the lives of sanyasis and saints, the flaunted and the hidden, are closely juxtaposed — this contrast and comparison often takes on loud colours and persists on to ludicrous lengths. But treatment and characterisation follow the primrose path to commercial gain, a pattern set by Sohanlal's films **Pehchan** and **Be-Imaan**.

However, **Sanyasi** is not the first film to expose fake fakirs. Satyajit Ray's **Kapurush O Mahapurush** dealt with a similar theme; and another Kannada film was alike critical of the blind faith people have in sanyasis. So did **Interzar** wit a similar side theme. But **Sanyasi's** attraction in terms of the cast and lavish production surpasses these.

Prem Nath's Ishwar Baba (the fake sadhu) who is seen constantly fuelling himself with liquor is played with exuberance. Pran's saintly sanyasi, on the other hand is the soft spoken, stoical sadhu. Pran's role has been considerably curtailed to focus on Prem Nath and Manoj Kumar.

Manoj Kumar as an actor is wooden, he delivers his dialogue in a stilted style. Since **Upkaar** he has hardly changed his style, he invariably repeats his pet character, an ideal Indian youth, fired with patriotic and social ideas. However, in **Sanyasi** he works out some quirks of comedy, but then the comedy is mostly as one of situatioin.

Hema Malini's role is not demanding but she is expressive. prem Chopra, as the capricious evil-doer and Aruna Irani as the sex kitten contribute their share to the bedlam that **Sanyasi** ultimately is.

Veteran Radhu Karmarkar's camerawork is a delight to watch, in some complex shot taking his overtly neat touch is more than evident. Music by Shankar is just above average.

DARSHAK

Democratic World

India's Underground

New Delhi

The first sustained protest against India's emergency laws has ended according to plan. This was a two-month-long satyagraha — or Gandhian-style passive resistance movement — in which Indians allover the country offered themselves up for arrest. The police obliged and about 80,000 people were taken in: 15,000 in Karnataka, 9,000 in Kerala, 8,000 each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, 5,000 in Delhi. Together they brought the total number of political prisoners now held in India to an estimated 140,000. The satyagraha was organized in 300 districts by the leaders of India's underground movement. Its object was not to bring down the Government — they are more realistic than that — but to test popular response and their own powers of mobilization. They claim to be satisfied on both counts. But they will not push ahead with another mass movement just yet; their plan, according to one of their leaders who managed to leave the country last week, is to wait two or three months to see if Prime Minister Indira Gandhi can be influenced by other forms of pressure, such as the statement issued this week by 30 prominent people, including Mahatma Gandhi's disciple, Vinoba Bhave, and several university vice-chancellors, calling for an end to the emergency and early elections. If Mrs. Gandhi ignores such appeals, they will then try to organize a million-man march on Delhi. In formal terms the underground is an alliance of four opposition parties: the Jana Sangh, the Socialist party, the breakaway faction of the Congress party and Lok Dal (a recent amalgam of the purist-liberal Swatantra party and a local Uttar Pradesh group). But the shock troops of the movement come largely from the Jana Sangh and its banned affiliate, the RSS, which claims a combined membership of 10 million (of whom 80,000, including 6,000 full-time party workers, are in prison).

The day-to-day activities of the movement are directed by a four-man committee which meets three times a week, sometimes in Delhi, sometimes in Bombay, Madras or Ahmedabad, and sometimes on a train in between cities.

The Government usually learns about these meetings a couple of week after they occur; the police often know sooner but for their own reasons do not make arrests. The top man on the committee is Ravindra Verma, a former Congress member of parliament from kerala, now a member of the opposition Congress. The other three are D. P. Thengadi, a trade union leader, S. M. Joshi, a former Socialist MP, and Subramaniam Swamy, a Jana Sangh member of the upper house.

A large "struggle" committee of 10 people, among them a former chief minister of Bihar, meets about twice a month. The Socialist leader, George Fernandes, who is said to be India's most wanted man at the moment, is a nominal member of this group but will not risk attending meetings; he is known as the underground undergound. But still above the ground are thousands of railway guards under his command in his other capacity as railway union boss; these are the couriers for the 72 underground newspapers which carry the anti-Government word beyond the censor's reach.

The Economist

Daman Malik
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Multiculturalism is a permanent government policy

As Minister responsible for Multiculturalism the Honourable John Munro gives direction to the overall impact of multiculturalism in all departments of the Government of Canada. He has a particular interest in the Multicultural Program in the Department of the Secretary of State, as well as those programs of the Federal Cultural Agencies designed to implement this policy.

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Multiculturalism Program is designed to assist and promote cultural development of all Canadian groups wishing to preserve and contribute their heritage to Canada. Implementation of the following activities helps to achieve this goal:

ETHNIC GROUPS LIAISON

This program makes available its professional resources to assist groups at the national and local levels in organization and communication.

CANADIAN IDENTITIES PROGRAM

Strives to strengthen the cultural identity of minority groups and promote a greater understanding and awareness of Canada's cultural diversity through crafts, theater, folk art festivals, and literature.

CANADIAN ETHNIC STUDIES

Guided by the Canadian Ethnic Studies Advisory Committee programs are developed for research on ethnic studies in Canada. The program of visiting professorships and lectureships at Canadian universities is also administered by the Advisory Committee.

NON-OFFICIAL LANGUAGES TEACHING-AIDS

Makes funds available for the development and production of teaching materials for language classes.

MULTICULTURALISM CENTRES PROGRAM

Assists voluntary groups to organize multicultural centres in local communities.

IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION PROGRAM

Assists various groups in helping immigrants to participate more fully in Canadian society.

PROJECTS GRANTS PROGRAM

Makes funds available to voluntary groups in support of a broad spectrum of multicultural activities.

IN THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD

As part of its contribution to the Multiculturalism Program the National Film Board has produced over 400 of its films in 19 different languages. These may be obtained free of charge from National Film Board offices in the following cities: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax.

IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN

The National Museum of Man in Ottawa documents the history of all Canadian ethno-cultural traditions. The museum has accumulated a vast number of artifacts, tape recordings, video tapes and films. Special attention is being placed on such elements as folk architecture, home furnishings, pre-industrial techniques of food production and handicrafts, traditional story-telling, family and community life, feasts and rites. Cultural exhibits and travelling displays are also being prepared.

IN THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES

The National Ethnic Archives program is designed to find and protect ethno-cultural records from loss, damage or deterioration. A staff of area specialists has begun collating records of this rich and important aspect of our heritage through contacts with ethno-cultural organizations, associations, and individuals.

IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

The National Library has organized a Multilingual Biblio-service. Its aim is to acquire books in non-official languages spoken in Canada and make them available through public libraries, expanding the extant non-official language book collections in most libraries. The first shipment of books in ten languages left Ottawa in March 1975. It is planned to add five new languages annually to a total of 70 languages.

To present your views, or to receive further information, write to:

Multiculturalism, P.O. Box 366, Station A, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8Z9

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible
for Multiculturalism

L'hon John Munro
Ministre chargé
du multiculturalisme

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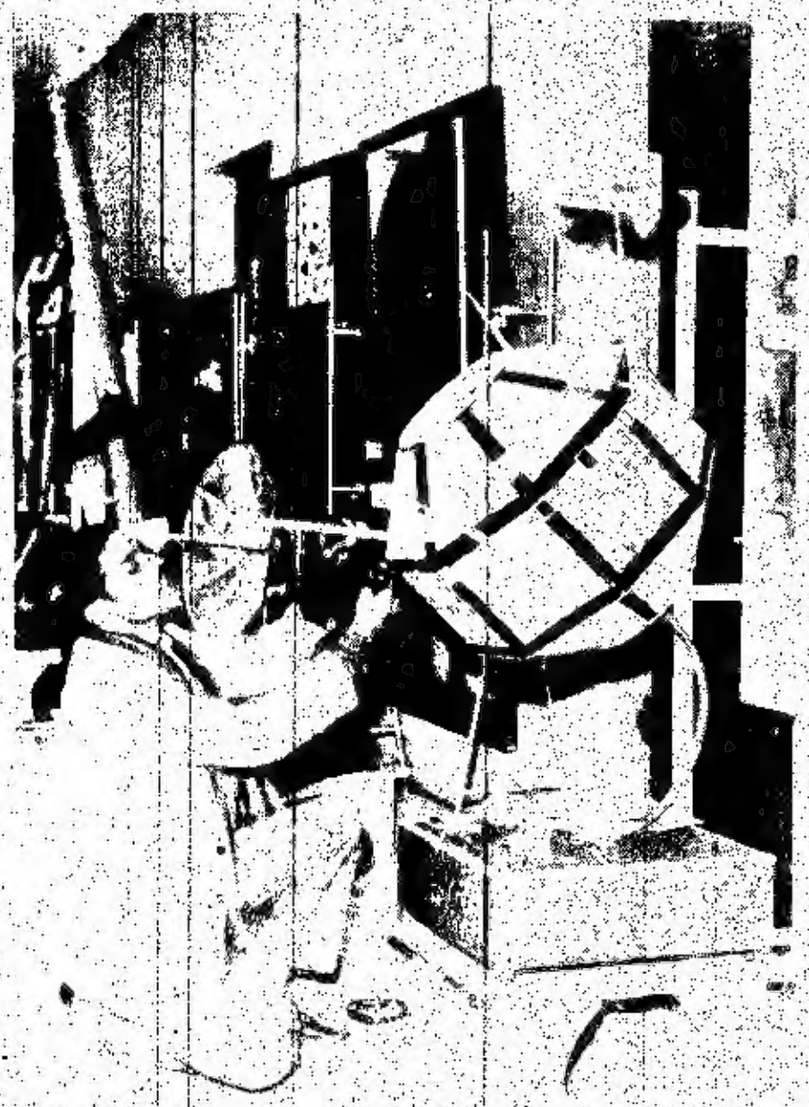
News in Pictures



A view of the exhibition "A Decade of Achievements" held in New Delhi which shows a model of the Aryabhata, India's first satellite. The model was prepared from scrap by Sita Ram, a bowkidar of the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity (DAVP) under whose auspices the exhibition was held.

A view of the exhibition "A Decade of Achievements" held in New Delhi depicting the progress India has made during the last 10 years of Mrs. Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi arriving to attend the open session of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) session in Chandigarh. On the extreme left is Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture followed by Zial Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab.

Indian Movies Popular

Bombay, Jan. 28 (UNI): The African people in Senegal see only the Indian movies fascinated by the cinema songs, costumes, scenery, music and beautiful women.

This was disclosed here by A. K. Sow, President and Director General of the Society of National cinematography, Senegal who is participating in the current international films festival.

Mr. Sow said the Senegal Africans detested sex and violence. Therefore, they liked Indian movies. He quoted the example of one Mr. Baididia who saw so many Indian films that he learnt Hindi. Mr. Baididia thus secured the scholarship of the Senegal Government and studied in the Poona Film Institute, he added.

Diplomatic Missions vs. Distributors

By Pavan Sahgal

A state of cold war has developed between two distributors of Indian films in New York on the one hand, and the Indian embassy in Washington and the High Commission in Canada on the other.

What began as an ordinary, easy-to-smooth wrinkle in the course of routine business has become a sore boil because of official indifference. "I have waited patiently for months," said one of the distributors in an interview early this month. "But I wasn't even accorded the courtesy of a letter in reply to my complaints. Now I intend seeing my lawyer — unless something drastic is done they don't wake up."

The film distributors claim that they hold exclusive U. S. and Canadian exhibition rights to certain films which the Indian embassy and High Commission screened. The High Commission in Canada has a film-lending library and loans these films to "non-profit organizations". Manu Savani, president of Gala Films Inc. of New York, claims this is a serious threat to his business. What makes the screenings even more painful is that the films the Indian diplomatic missions circulate abroad can hope to attract a reasonably large audience.

Very few Indians in the United States watch Hindi movies regularly. Even the chronic syrupy-song-loving filmgoer from India appears to be more discerning when it comes to his cinematic diet here. For one, television is free. Secondly, the contrived situations of the routine Bombay film now try his patience. Often, the audience is comprised largely of recently-arrived pale-faced students who try to lose their homesickness in the nostalgia of a Bombay movie. But even they grow out of it fast.

As a result, Indian film distributors have to depend more and more on the above-average film to make any screening commercially viable. Very often when a film is screened there are only 50 persons in the auditorium — many from Pakistan, for whom a Hindi film in New York is the same kind of forbidden fruit that "uncensored" foreign films represent to people in Bombay. In short, the Hindi-film-distribution business in North America is not booming. To meet costs, film tickets have to be priced as high $3.50 per head, further reducing audience size.

Gala Films president Savani says he came to know of the High Commission's film activities when his Canadian exhibitors mailed him a review of "Anubhav", published in **The Ottawa Journal**, a local newspaper. Ranjit Durrani, of Indian Films Overseas Inc. received a similar complaint from his exhibitors in Washington where the embassy had screened "Anand", allegedly in "the very hall my clients rent to screen films."

Savani says he complained to the High Commission in early July. He wrote them asking where they had got prints of the film and requested that they stop screening it. He also wrote the film's distributors in India. The Indian distributors merely confirmed that Gala Films held all commercial and noncommercial rights to the films purchased for the U. S. and Canada.

"I don't know who supplied the 'Anubhav' print to the High Commission", Savani said. "They did not even bother to acknowledge my letter". On August 14 Savani wrote again. A week later there was still no answer. "So I telephoned the High Commission's films division long-distance", Savani said. An official told him that the High Commission had his letters and would be writing "soon". There was no letter, however.

"On September 18 I wrote for the third time," Savani continued. This time he threatened legal action if he did not have a reply within a week. A High Commission official called Savani over the telephone. He said the matter was being "investigated". He again assured him that there would be a letter as well "soon".

Till mid-November, Savani had not heard from the High Commission. However, he said that his Canadian exhibitor had been told to ask him to "sit quietly" till the matter was looked into. For reasons best known to the officials concerned, no written communication has been made in the matter.

While Savani is still awaiting word from the High Commission in Cnada, Ranjit Durrani is "at a loss as to what to do". He, too, had thought of suing the embassy for screening "Anand" without permission.

Durrani said he discussed the matter with an official of the Indian consulate in new York recently. He was told that the embassy could not be sued as it enjoyed diplomatic privileges.

The film distributor was agitated over the matter. "Every year we lend the consulate a movie for screening on Republic Day," he said in exasperation. "We give it free. But when something like this happens and it hurts my business, it concerns me."

Durrani claimed that the embassy had issued typewritten passes for the film and charged 0.50 cents admission. "The embassy says they screened films only for their employees", he continued. "But one of my clients was here. He mailed me the ticket."

A spokesman of the Indian embassy in Wshington said over the telephone that the films are screened on a non-commercial basis. He denied that any admission was charged. "Indian diplomatic missions often screen films for their employees," he added.

Contacted over the telephone, an information attache of the Indian High Commission in Canada said, "We have referred the matter to the External Affairs ministry in New Delhi, and they have referred it to the Films Division." The official also confirmed that the high Commission lends acclaimed films to various associations for non-commercial use.

In the meanwhile, a volcano is building pressure. Judging from the distributors' reactions, sitting on it will not plug an eruption.

[Filmfare Jan. 9, 1976]

Ontario

RENT REVIEW

IMPORTANT DATE CHANGES

Key rent review deadlines for **LANDLORDS** and **TENANTS** have been extended as of January 16, 1976. Here are the new dates:

- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including December 31, 1975, **TENANTS** wishing to dispute increases up to eight per cent for that period must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including December 31, 1975, **LANDLORDS** wishing to charge more than eight per cent over the rent charged during the last full month prior to August 1, 1975, for the above period, must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- If the **LANDLORD** and **TENANT** do not agree on a rent increase above the eight per cent guideline, and do not apply to have the rent for that period reviewed, the **TENANT** is entitled to a rebate of any rent paid in excess of eight per cent by February 29, 1976.
- The maximum rent **LANDLORDS** may charge tenants after January 1, 1976 for all tenancy agreements which became effective on or after July 30, 1975 is eight per cent more than the rent charged during the last full month prior to August 1, 1975. A landlord collecting more than this contravenes the rent review legislation and may, on summary conviction, be fined up to $2,000.
- In respect to tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including April 30, 1976, **LANDLORDS** wishing to charge more than eight per cent for any period after January 1, 1976 must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after January 1, 1976, **TENANTS** wishing to dispute any increase must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976, or 60 days after receiving a notice of increase, whichever comes last.

RENT REVIEW FORMS

- Until the rent review offices are in operation, **TENANTS** and **LANDLORDS** may obtain forms from offices of the Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Natural Resources (northern affairs branch offices only), Ministry of Revenue assessment offices, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Ontario Housing Corporation branch offices in Sudbury, Thunder Bay, Ottawa, Cambridge, Hamilton and London. Check your telephone directory for the local address.

- **Mail the COMPLETED forms to Rent Review at the postal box designated for the municipality in which your accommodation is located.**

RENT REVIEW REGIONS

METRO TORONTO

City of Toronto	Ontario Rent Review Box 5370 Postal Station A Toronto M5W 1N6
Etobicoke	Ontario Rent Review Box 511 Postal Station Etobicoke M9C 4V5
East York	Ontario Rent Review Box 1013 Postal Station O East York M4A 2N4
North York	Ontario Rent Review Box 234 Postal Station A Willowdale M2N 5S8
Scarborough	Ontario Rent Review Box 940 Postal Station A Scarborough M1K 5E4
York	Ontario Rent Review Box 23 Postal Station A Weston M9N 3M6

CENTRAL EAST

Barrie, for the County of Simcoe and the District Municipality of Muskoka	Ontario Rent Review Box 985 Barrie L4M 5E1
Mississauga, for the Regional Municipality of Peel	Ontario Rent Review Box 126 Postal Station A Mississauga L5A 2Z7
Oshawa, for the Regional Municipality of Durham	Ontario Rent Review Box 618 Oshawa L1H 7R2
Peterborough, for the Counties of Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria, and Haliburton	Ontario Rent Review Box 1586 Peterborough K9J 7S2
Richmond Hill, for the Regional Municipality of York	Ontario Rent Review Box 391 Richmond Hill L4C 4Y6

CENTRAL WEST

Hamilton, for the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant	Ontario Rent Review Box 2006 Hamilton L8N 3R5
Kitchener, for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and the Counties of Wellington and Dufferin	Ontario Rent Review Box 2048 Main Terminal Kitchener N2G 4J3
St. Catharines, for the Regional Municipality of Niagara	Ontario Rent Review Box 3027 St. Catharines L2R 7K3

SOUTH-WESTERN

London, for the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin, Lambton, Perth and Huron	Ontario Rent Review Box 5101 London N6A 4L6
Owen Sound, for the Counties of Grey and Bruce	Ontario Rent Review Box 625 Owen Sound N4K 5R4
Windsor, for the Counties of Essex and Kent	Ontario Rent Review Box 1605 Windsor N9A 6E2

EASTERN

Belleville, for the Counties of Hastings and Prince Edward	Ontario Rent Review Box 4300 Belleville K8N 5H9
Cornwall, for the Counties of Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, and Prescott & Russell	Ontario Rent Review Box 607 Cornwall K6H 6G2
Kingston, for the Counties of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington, Leeds & Grenville, and that portion of Lanark County lying *west* of Highway 29, *excluding* the towns of Carleton Place (see Ottawa) and Smiths Falls (see Ottawa)	Ontario Rent Review Box 5500 Kingston K7L 5G8
Ottawa, for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton *plus* that portion of Lanark County lying *east* of Highway 29, *including* the towns of Carleton Place and Smiths Falls	Ontario Rent Review Box 9800 Ottawa K1G 3Y2
Pembroke, for the County of Renfrew	Ontario Rent Review Box 1010 Pembroke K8A 7T3

NORTH-EASTERN

North Bay, for the Districts of Nipissing and Parry Sound	Ontario Rent Review Box 984 North Bay P1B 8K1
Sault Ste. Marie, for the District of Algoma	Ontario Rent Review Box 627 Sault Ste. Marie P6A 5N2
Sudbury, for the Regional Municipality of Sudbury and Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin	Ontario Rent Review Box 1059 Sudbury P3E 4S6
Timmins, for the Districts of Cochrane and Timiskaming	Ontario Rent Review Box 1130 Timmins P4N 7H9

NORTH-WESTERN

Kenora, for the Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Ontario Rent Review Box 2440 Kenora P9N 3X8
Thunder Bay, for the District of Thunder Bay	Ontario Rent Review Box 5000 Postal Station F Thunder Bay P7C 5G6

Telephone numbers and locations of the rent review offices will be published shortly.

If you wish a booklet or further information, please write Rent Review, Box 580, Postal Station F, Toronto M4Y 2L8.

Or, if you live within the Metro Toronto toll-free calling area, please telephone 923-1199.

Province of Ontario

Tamil Nadu Makes History

Palai, Kerala, Jan. 29 (UNI): Tamil Nadu won the over-all championship for the first time in the history of the National Athletics championships which concluded here January 18.

They collected 33 medals, including 17 gold, while West Bengal with 12 gold and Bihar with 11 were placed second and third respectively.

There was another distinction for Tamil Nadu when C.R. Gnanasekharan became the fastest man of the meet, clocking 10.6 seconds in the 100 metres race. He was just 0.1 second behind the record set by A.P. Ramaswamy of Bihar in 1972.

M.A. Aziz of Bihar was on Gnanasekharan heels finishing at 10.8 seconds.

In the women's 400 metres, Geeta Zutshi of Haryana won another gold with a time of 58.3 seconds.

There were four new records among the juniors, both boys and girls.

In the javelin throw for senior boys Umed Singh of U.P. cleared 60.94 metres, upsetting the 1972 record of 57.94 M. set by Ashit Paul of West Bengal.

Prabhat Singh of J. and K. improved his own meet record of 6,217 points, collecting 6,550 in the decathlon for senior boys.

In the sub-junior boys section, Barua from Bihar won the 800 M. in a record time of 2:1.0 bettering the 2:3.8 mark in the name of Suresh Chandra Mohan (Orissa).

Debika Biswas of West Bengal improved her own meet record in the senior girls discus throw with a mark of 29.98 M. Her old record stood at 29.3 M.

In the 3,000 metres steeplechase Harbans Singh of Punjab was placed first, while the second and third places were annexed by Manjit Singh (Punjab) and Kesar Singh (Delhi).

Kerala lost a chance for a gold when one of their runners in the 4 x 100 M. relay for women crossed her lane and the team was disqualified. In the event, Maharashtra won the gold, Bengal the silver and Kerala the bronze.

There were 92 items in seven section in the five-day 14th National Championship.

More than 1,100 athletes from 18 states participated in the meet.

Bengal Soccer Champions

Kozhikode, Jan. 29 (UNI): Bengal defeated Karnataka 3-1 to lift the Santosh Trophy in the National Football Championship here.

Strikers A. Bhowmick (2) and Ranjit Mukherjee (1) scored for the winners and right winger Krishamurthy for Karnataka.

Nayar Squash Champion

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (UNI): Anil Nayar of Bombay retained his title in the 22nd National Squash Championship here by downing Nikhil Senapaty also of Bombay.

Sprint Queen to Wed

Palai, Kerala, Jan. 31(UNI): India's sprint queen Mary Varghese of Karnataka is to wed an athlete in February.

According to Mary herself, Navin Joneja, a one-time national record holder in 800 M. and 1500 M. and now working in Assam is the groom.

She said they had met on the track during national meets.

This would be the third track-love-marriage after the Nirmala Uthaya-Ponnappa, A.D. Jalaja-Naresh weddings.

Nagaland Best Behaved Team of Santosh Tournament

Kozhikode, Jan. 29 (UNI): The All-India Football Federation's Trophy for the best behaved team on and off the field in the National Championship has been awarded to the Eastern State of Nagaland.

The trophy was introduced for the first time this year in this championship.

Films

Geet Gaata Chal

Directed by Hiren Nag
Produced by Tarachand Barjatya

Most of Barjatya's films are harmless social melodramas which without pandering to the baser instincts of the filmgoers proffer straight entertainment. He treats mostly themes like problems of newly married couples adjusting themselves in the joint-family set-up (as in **Piya Ka Ghar**) or bonds of friendship and love (as in **Dosti**) and he generally makes movies with a new cast and a low budget.

This film is inspired by Tapan Sinha's **Atithi** and is a musical teenagers' romance. The particular names of the characters—flutist Shyam, prankish Radha and pious Meera,— and the many sweetly sung **bhajans** lend it a social texture with mythological filigree woven into it. Shyam is a lover of nature. The call of the open skies, green fields, cascading streams and hillocks nudges him to shun the bondage of love and marriage, for some time. But it looks like, the film makers fearing to risk holding back the so loved and widely accepted formula, **and in the end they were happily united,** marry off Shyam to Radha.

Except for the colour cinematography, the simplicity in treatment and the presence of Dhumal, Agha, Sunder and V. Gopal — the comedians of the older generation — make the film recall the forties. It is the young lovers, Sachan and Srika who anchor us to the present. Padma Khanna as the dancer Nautanki appears in a sympathetic role. Leela Misra, the old haggard lady is as usual a bundle of bitter-sweet eccentricities. Urmila Bhatt as the good-natured housewife-mother is sensitively played. Only in the finale, Shyam visualizes his beloved Radha through Nautanki whom he is supposed to treat as his sister through the film — a faux pas which Barjatya sportingly owns up.

Democratic World

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Indian Woman Attacked

By Helen Bulloch

Metro police were searching last night for two white youths in connection with the second racial assault in a subway station in a week.

The victim of the Saturday night beating was Manjit Clivio, a 33-year-old Indian who teaches English as a second language in Toronto schools. She is recovering at home.

Mrs. Clivio said she was walking in the Bloor-Yonge station when two youths of about 18 started "lashing out at me verbally." They also called her names, using obscenities.

She said one of the youths stepped forward and hit her hard "just between the shoulder and the breast. Fortunately I was wearing a heavy winter coat."

Shamshudin Kanji, a 48-year-old Tanzanian immigrant, was beaten by three young men in the Islington station last month. He is in Queensway General Hospital with two broken legs.

Mrs. Clivio said: "I think they would have hit me again but I recovered my sense and tried to stick up for myself.

"I said 'what the hell do you think you are doing' and they hesitated. But at first I was paralysed with shock."

She said she wasn't hysterical but, "I was very upset. I asked some people who were standing by to help me and they just stood there."

Like the Kanji attack, where 70 fellow passengers stood and watched the man kicked onto the subway tracks, "no one made any response to help me or stop the boys".

Mrs. Clivio called that the most disturbing part of the incident.

"Those boys felt absolutely confident," she said. "They knew they could get away with it. They knew no one was going to help me or try to stop them."

A girl in the news-stand finally point out the TTC inspector's office to Mrs. Clivio.

"He was very good and ran out of his office and tried to find the boys but they had disappeared," Mrs. Clivio said. "He called the police and I gave them description."

Police said they were looking for two youths, both with long blonde hair and wearing jeans. The one who allegedly struck Mrs. Clivio was wearing a brown leather jacket.

Mrs. Clivio said "both police and TTC officials indicated that these things were bound to happen in a big city and it would be better not to make a big deal out of it because it would only draw attention to the criminals."

But for her, that's not good enough.

"I feel everybody is responsible for incidents like this," she said. "Hostility and hatred can get out of hand. It gets into the atmosphere until we have another New York or Detroit. Toronto still has a choice about how it wants to be. I think there's still hope."

Mrs. Clivio lived in the U. S. before coming to Canada in 1968. She was born in Kenya where her family is of Indian origin.

If she had the chance, Mrs. Clivio said, "I would want to talk to the boys who assaulted me. Their attack stems from ignorance. I want them to understand about different people. I don't believe in punitive measures."

She said that after the assault "I know how Negroes feel."

Toronto Sun

Thankamma to Feature on Medal

New Delhi, Jan. 28 (UNI): Miss Thankamma Philip, a well known Indian nutrition educator and the Principal of the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology, has been selected by United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization to feature on its latest "Ceres Medal".

The issue of the medal with the image of Miss Philip is in recognition of her pioneering work in food education and applied nutrition in India and South Asia.

Rene Frank Cup

Madras, Jan. 29 (UNI): World Champions India defeated Belgium 2-1 to lift the inaugural Rene Frank Cup International Hockey tournament here.

Excellent performance by Indian half backs Aslam Sher Khan and Surjeet Singh who score the all important goals gave India the victory.

While Belgium became the runners up, European champions Spain earned the third place in the tournament by shocking the Olympic champions West Germany.

Bhagat Lok Sabha Speaker

New Delhi, Jan. 25 (UNI): Jitram Bhagat was elected speaker of the Lok Sabha, the lower House of Parliament. His name was proposed by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and seconded by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, K. Bagha Ranjiah.

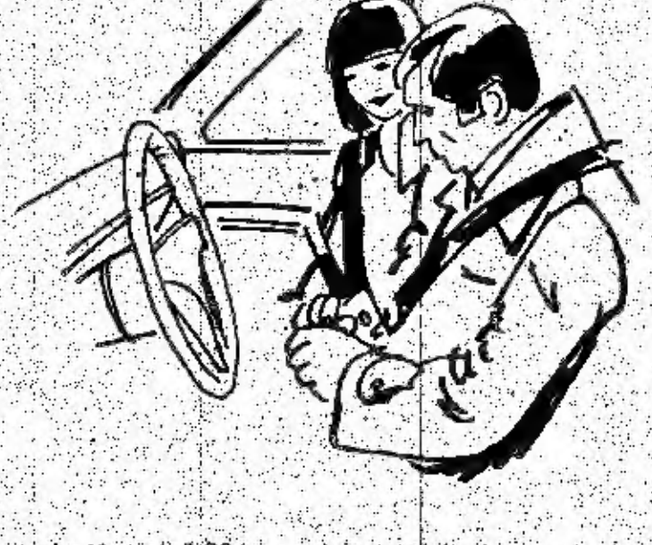
The office of the speaker was fallen vacant following the induction of G. S. Dhillon into the Union Cabinet as Shipping and Transport Minister.

Dharia, Sekhar Removed

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (UNI): Former Indian Minister Mohan Dharia and young turk Chandra Sekhar and Krishna Kant have been removed from the membership of the ruling Indian National Congress Parliamentary Party for anti-party activities.

Ontario has a new "Seat Belt Law."

This is what you should know about it.



Last year, 1,304 people were killed in automobile accidents in Ontario. Another 98,673 were injured.

Many of those deaths and injuries could have been avoided, had the persons involved been wearing seat belts.

That is why, effective January 1, 1976, the use of seat belts became mandatory.

In practice, the law is simple.

- You must wear a seat belt and shoulder harness if both are available.
- If your car was manufactured after January 1, 1971, it is illegal to remove the seat belts and they must be in good working order. If seat belts have been removed, they must be replaced.
- Seat belts that are not working must be repaired.
- The shoulder harness is not part of the system in back seats—and need not be installed.
- It is not illegal to carry more passengers than there are seat belts.
- The driver is responsible for all children aged 2 to 15.
  All adult passengers, 16 and over are responsible for themselves.

There are exceptions:

(1) Children under two years of age.
(2) Persons with a medical exemption certificate from their doctor.
(3) Delivery personnel driving in their drop-off zone at 25 mph or under.
(4) Rural mail delivery personnel.
(5) Convertibles do not require shoulder harness.

The fine for breaking the law is from $20 to $100, plus costs. But life and health are precious, and accidents which cause death or injury to people, or damage to property, cost far more than the fine.

Whether you are a driver or a passenger from now on you must wear a seat belt. Your Ontario government asks for your co-operation.

For more information, contact:
Public and Safety Information Branch
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
1201 Wilson Avenue
Downsview, Ontario M3M 1J8

Ministry of Transportation and Communications
James Snow, Minister

Province of Ontario
William Davis, Premier

An Evening with Swar Sangam

By Manjula Pamkot

Swar Sangam, one of Toronto's enterprising musical groups organized another live show on the evening of January 10, 1976. Considering the fact that television viewers are accustomed to seeing this group perform every Sunday on CITY TV, there was quite a large turnout that evening.

At the outset, special mention should be made of the orchestration which was excellent especially in the bouncy numbers from Jawani Diwani, Chori Chori, Anuraag, Ajanabi and Julie. Team effort by group coordinator Chandrashekar (organ and synthesizer), Nandu and Fashi (drums), Vinit (accordian), Ivon (base guitar) Radhakrishnan (effects) produced interesting results.

The program started off promisingly with a light number by Venky from Ajanabi. However, for some reason or the other, Venky who is one of the group's top vocalists, did not excell as he usually does except for one sober melodious number from Khamoshi - 'Woh sham kuche ajeeb se', Indira's rendering of 'Piya bina' - Abhimaan and 'Do naino main jansoo bhare' - Khushboo, two semi-classical songs was laudable. Frankly, the lady does justice to classical pieces and, should judiciously confine herself to such numbers only.

Mriduln started off ever-green melody 'Thandi hawayen' - Naujawan with the nervousness of a debutante, but concluded the remaining stanzas commendably. With more self-confidence, this newcomer could prove an asset to any musical group. The audience was very impressed with Raj's superb rendering of Humrahi hit 'Teh ansoo meri dil ki zuban hai'. Gifted with a deep, romantic voice, it makes one wonder why this talented lead guitarist's singing potential was not tapped earlier by Swar Sangam.

Ravi who plays the mandolin, made his vocal debut with a ghazal from Barsaat Ki Raat, successfully. Unfortunately, Shalla except for one poignant melody from Bobby, was barely audible due to the loud orchestration. Perhaps toning down background music would help the singers' voices come through especially in speedy, ear-splitting Burman numbers.

A refreshing break came with an original and amusing skit by Raj and R. Mani as well as two very colourful, sizzling dance numbers thrown in for good measure. Two other songs that won audience acclaim were merry old-time duet 'Aaja sanam madhur chandni main hum' - Chori Chori and a qualwali 'Jhoom barabar jhoom sharabi'. The program ended with a rather appropriate bhajan 'Allah tero naam' - Hum Dono which was well received by the audience.

Although the Master of Ceremonies for the evening Pradeep Mehta did exercise control over the audience, periodically during the show, the audience appeared quite discriminating and opinionated. With the likelihood of more ambitious musical groups mushrooming in Toronto and consequently competition getting tougher, no group however successful or popular, can afford to rest on its laurels. Swar Sangam with its talented musicians, obviously needs to recruit more varied vocal talent and certainly present a diversified and appealing choice of songs, if they are to live up to their growing reputation and popularity.

Demonstration Held

By A Correspondent

Ottawa, January 27

Carleton University's AMNESTY Group today held a demonstration at the Indian High Commission here in Ottawa. The demonstration was part of a week long campaign for Indian Prisoners of Conscience. Other planned activities include information tables and letter writing campaigns.

Copies of a petition was sent to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, President Fakruddin Ali Ahmed and the High Commissioner to Canada His Excellency Uma Shankar Bajpai.

Carleton's AMNESTY Group is part of the worldwide human rights organization. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL which works "irrespective of political considerations, for the release of men and women who are in prison because of their beliefs or their ethnic origin, colour or language, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence".

The concern of these Carleton students is the plight of 15,000 to 20,000 so-called Naxalite prisoners held without charge or trail in grossly overcrowded conditions. "Naxalite" is the name given to members of the Indian Marxist Leninist party. These prisoners have been denied due process of law and it is alleged that some have been fettered day and night for up to two years.

A second major concern is the imprisonment of many thousands of Indians under the maintenance of Internal Security Act. In an August news release the London headquarters of AI said that "Indian newspaper reports so far give an aggregate of 17,483 persons detained". It was later added that these figures "were unlikely to include the many unreported arrests at the local level".

Kerala Minister Dead

Trivandrum, Jan. 20(UNI): Kerala Works Minister T.K. Divakaran died at the medica college hospital here yesterday.

Mr. Divakaran, who had a heart attack while visiting Orissa leading a select committee of the Kerala Legislative Assembly, was admitted to the Cuttack Medical College hospital on November 27 last.

He returned here January three and was taken from the airport straight to the Medical College hospital, where he has been since.

Dance Drama Wins Acclaim

The Tamil dance-drama Ambapali written by Professor V. Subramaniam of Carleton University was staged by dancer Jayadevi in Madras to packed houses on December 22nd and December 31st, 1975 during the music season and won much praise from art critics in the Madras press.

Professor Subramaniam has already composed and published five dance-dramas in Sanskrit on five women who played a part in Lord Buddha's life in September, 1975 in Bangalore and two of these had already been staged. At the request of friends, he was recreating them in the Tamil language and Ambapali was the first drama to be completed and stagedin Tamil.

On December 22nd, it was staged in the well known Rasika Ranjani Sabha hall in Mylapore, Madras with the Consul-General for Japan, Honourable Mr. Matsvoka presiding. The invitees included the high priest of the Mahabodhi Society, the secretaries of all the music associations in Madras apart from press representatives. The dancer Jayadevi has recently and quickly risen to fame and the Choreography was done by her teacher Mrs. Indra Rajan a leading dance-teacher and the best student of the formidable dance maestro (late) Dandayudhapani Pillai. The music direction was by P. Sreenivasan with an able orchestra.

Subramaniam's play calls for immense ability from the dancer and Choreographer, as it concentrates on the high emotional conflict of the heroine Ambapali and its resolution. She is the proud voluptuous cowitezan of the ancient city of Vaisali, acclaimed as the most beautiful young lady of the country. During her celebration of the spring festival in her mansion, she notices the absence of an admirer. Leaving of his adopting Buddha's path of renunciation, she makes fun of monks. Some one challenges her to confront Lord Buddha in debate if she dares. Provoked, she goes out to meet him in his grove on the city outskirts. She feels she has defeated him, when Buddha says

Jayadevi and Professor V. Subramaniam

That Truth Cannot Be Established By Argument

triumph. But Ambapali does not get sleep that night, with Buddha's gentle admonition ringing in her ears. Slowly, the doubt that her arguments were superficial gnaws her and she goes to meet Buddha in the early morning. She invites him to her house and he accepts the invitation. Amba finally finds peace in his sermon and joins the Sangha with his permission.

Dancer Jayadevi portrayed the conflict and transformation from a voluptuary to a relaxed nun with the full armopry of the gestures and Bhavas of Bharata Natya and won rave notices in the Madras newspapers and journals. The best tribute came from the very tough critic 'Subbudu' in the Ananda Vikatan the leading Tamil weekly of Madras in its 12th January issue in a four page review.

After its first two performances, the dance drama is having a regular run in several Sabhas in Madras from January 15th onwards.

During the same December music season, the first scene of Professor Subramaniam's Sanskrit dance-drama Sujata was staged in Kuchipudi style by Mrs. Vasantalakshmi at the Rasika Ranjani Sabha and received favourable notices.

Two other Sanskrit dance dramas of Professor Subramaniam will be staged in Bangalore at the Modern Sanskrit Literature Conference from the 6th to the 8th of February - namely Maya by Komala Varadan (who visited Canada last year) and Asoka and Sanghamitra by Professor U. S. Krishna Rao and his disciples.

Nyerere Receives Award

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (UNI): The Tanzanian President Dr. Julius Nyerere made an impassioned plea for unanimous agreement among representatives of nations on the "necessity and the mechanics" of every move towards international justice.

Speaking at the ceremony at which he was presented the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for international understanding 1973, Dr. Nyerere said "by a dialogue or confrontation -- or a judicious mixture of the two -- the rich and powerful have to be brought to recognise that their interest, as well as those of the poor, demand a movement towards human equality."

Steel Export

New Delhi, jan. 31. (UNI): India is expected to export two million tons of steel and pig iron next year according to Wadood Khan, Chairman of the Steel Authority of India Limited.

Your Help Needed

You can help make a success of Habitat Forum, the public assembly being held in connection with the United Nations Habitat Conferences in Vancouver, May 28 - June 11. The Forum is to be a demonstration of the work of ordinary people in facing the problems of mankind. Govts. alone can't do it!

In particular, we are asking support in bringing to the conference an exhibition on Auroville, the city being built in India based on human and spiritual values. This is the most ambitious experiment of its kind and is a demonstration of Indian leadership in a world crying out for new directions, new values.

Auroville is being created with the assistance of the India government and educational and cultural arm of the United Nations. Essentially, however, Auroville is the creation of private people and is the sort of project which only private citizens can build. We are asking for your help.

Specifically, we need to raise $5800 to bring the Auroville demonstration to Vancouver. This will include a film which is being specially created for Habitat, a slide presentation and display material, and the participation of two of the people who are building this unique community.

We believe all the world needs to know about Auroville.

You can help.

And you can come to Habitat Forum personally and share in this important experience.

Contributions are tax deductible and should be made out to: Habitat Foundation (Auroville Project), c/o Judge Perry S. Millar, Box 35, Court House, 800 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B. C., V6C 1P6.

IDA Lends Help

Washington, Jan. 26 (UNI): The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, announced it has approved a 150 million dollar credit for India.

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Guru Gives Peace to Rodgers

Denver, Jan. 27 — Johnny Rodgers, highest paid player in the Canadian Football League and winner of the 1972 Heisman Trophy, says the teachings of the 17-year-old Guru Maharaj Ji supplied the peace his life was missing.

"When you accomplish as many things as I have there isn't much left," said Rodgers, who met the guru on the weekend. "I was searching for something more than fortune and fame."

Rodgers said he joined the Divine Light Mission a year ago in Canada where he plays for Montreal Alouettes. He won the Heisman Trophy while playing for University of Nebraska and later turned down and offer from San Diego Chargers of the National Football League.

Before his conversion, Rodgers said he tried other religious groups, including the Black Muslims, but found them lacking.

"Those didn't really move me like this did," he said. "I've learned that life is more than making touchdowns and money. It's learning to come in contact with yourself."

Rodgers and 25 other influential members of the Divine Light mission met Maharaj Ji on the weekend to discuss plans for 1976 including the guru's international tour. It was Rodgers' first meeting with the religious leader.

"It was good. I got a feeling of sincerity from him. I am happier to meet him than the president", said Rodgers. According to the athlete, he received a better idea of what his contribution to the mission should be.

"I came up in the world very fast and I have now learned that I should also contribute to that world," he said. "It is time for me to start showing appreciation for all the touchdowns and money."

In addition to financial gifts, Rodgers said he plans to use his financial abilities to help the mission avoid future problems and spread the teaching of the young guru.

"I will give money, of course, but I will also find ways of getting it for the mission. I want to take the problem of funding from the mission," said Rodgers, who added he would also be a good example for others that religion does not mean poverty.

He recently negotiated a three-year $300,000 contract with Alouettes and has several businesses including a health club, public relations firm and discotheque.

As for his future, Rodgers said he has no plans to take up the monastic life preferred by many of the guru's followers.

"Because of my success, I can do more on the outside," he said. "As for football, I have won every award they have, so I am just playing to play. I would like to get into a business that I don't have to get beat up every other week."

[U.P.I.]

Human Rights to Enquire

Four complaints of discrimination which could not be settled by the conciliation efforts of the Ontario Human Rights Commission have had boards of inquiry appointed by the Hon. Bette Stephenson, M. D., Minister of Labour, under the provisions of the Ontario Human Rights Code.

Algoma Univeristy College, Sault Ste Marie, and its principal, Donald Watkins, are the respondents in a complaints of discrimination on the basis of race, colour, nationality, ancestry and place of origin. The complainant is Dr. M. Akram Rajput, of Janesville, Wisc., formerly of Sault Ste Marie.

Dr. Rajput held a one-year appointment on the staff of the sociology department and applied for a vacancy for the following year. He was not chosen. Dr. Rajput is a native of Pakistan.

The matter could not be resolved by the Commission in the normal conciliation process. Chairman of the board of inquiry is Professor Walter S. Tarnoposky, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University.

German Interest in Indian Goods Widens

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (UNI): West German industrialists favour expansion of collaboration with India while importers look for a wide range of Indian products.

This has been stated by the authoritative West German commercial daily Handelsblatt, and the mass-circulated daily Frandfurter Allegemeine.

According to the dailies, several West German firms have noted with satisfaction that the foreign investment climate in this country has improved considerably and the country's economy is recovering as a result of tighter policies and work discipline enforced by the Government.

Customs Regulations Revised

The Government of India have introduced amended regulations concerning import of personal and gift items by Indian citizens resident abroad and for Indians travelling overseas. An extract is reproduced below for you and your family's guidance. We would however request you to contact the Indian Embassy or Consulate located nearest you for full and up-to-date information.

Previously, passengers of Indian origin and residents abroad [irrespective of Nationality] were allowed import of items worth more than Rs. 500/- free of duty if their stay abroad was for a duration of more than two years. Such items were in addition to certain other presentation items as indicated below:

In the past, Customs were allowed;

(a) discretion to permit import of items of a value up to Rs. 500/-even if the stay of such passengers abroad was less than 2 years;

(b) to allow items in excess of value of Rs. 500/-on payment of penalty.

The above discretionary powers have now been withdrawn and items in excess of Rs. 500 /-value are to be confiscated, and the eligibility limit of a continuous stay of two years outside India is to be rigidly enforced.

A person of Indian origin, whether holding an Indian Passport or a foreign Passport who is normally resident abroad and is coming on a short visit to India may be permitted to import out of the following list for presentation as gifts and souvenirs to his relations and friends subject to a value of Rs. 2,000/-at the discretion of the proper Customs authorities without import licence of CCP but on payment of Customs duties -[watch of a value above Rs. 100/-electric shaver, hair dryer, tape recorder, camera flash gun, exposure meter, projector and golf set]. In the event of subsequent visit in the same calendar year, the concession will be restricted to Rs. 500/-only.

Dallas Radio Program

Dallas, Jan. 13 —

The Southwest's first radio program in Hindi, "Gitanjali," features news, music and commentary of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh every Sunday at 8.30 p.m. on KERA-FM (90 mHz).

Host of "Gitanjali" is Madan Goyal, proprietor of the India House Restaurant in Dallas. Goyal, a native of India, comes to KERA-FM with a considerable background in public broadcasting from New York.

Goyal discovered the name for his program when reading from the works of the Indian philosopher Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. "Gitanjali", which means "Song Offering" is the title of Tagore's Nobel Prize-winning novel. Before his death, Tagore visited Texas and was so impressed with the state that he wrote "since coming to Texas, I have felt a sudden coming of spring into my life. . . . It has come to me like a revelation that all these days my soul had been thirsting for the draught of sunshine poured from the breaker of infinite peace. The sky has embraced me, and the warmth of its caresses thrill me with joy." Goyal stated that because of Tagore's warm feelings about Texas, it seemed natural to call the program "Gitanjali," in remembrance of India's great writer and thinker.

The half-hour weekly program will also highlight local South Asian activities.

Indo-French Collaboration

New Delhi, Jan. 24(UNI): India and France proposed to enter into a scientific collaboration in biomechanics and related areas in order to foster its growth in the two countries through education, training, research seminars and industrial collaboration.

Republic Day Celebrations

By Manjula Parakot

It was difficult to determine whether the sub-zero weather conditions or rapidly declining patriotic fervour among Indian nationals was responsible for the disgraceful turnout at the 27th Republic Day celebrations in Toronto. All Indians should have spontaneously gathered together on January 26, 1975, as one united community, laying aside petty conflicts and personal grudges, to commemorate our prolonged freedom struggle and the multiple sacrifices made by our glorious heroes, the fruits of whose labours we all enjoy today. Of an estimated 40,000 Indians in Toronto, believe it or not, only 200 found the courage to weather the wintry conditions to participate and represent the entire community.

The evening commenced with Mrs. Nadhan, Director of India Government Tourist Office, delivering to the audience a message from Mr. Bajpai, India's High Commissioner, calling on all Indians to project an objective image on India's Emergency and enlighten the Canadian public on that account. This was followed by an interesting documentary.

Next the chief guest of the evening, Allan Strater from the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Besides campaigning for the civil liberties of all Canadian people and racial equality, this organization is presently involved in fighting discrimination in the employment sector by seeking the co-operation of various employment agencies and then establishing monitoring systems to determine progress. It also tackles the issue of "Canadian experience" that appears as a pre-requisite in numerous job advertisements and to all effect results in discrimination, and campaigns for improved legislation and better hiring policies. We hope this association's sincere efforts will achieve positive results in the future.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to light entertainment. Patriotic songs ("Bapu ki yeh amar kahani" and "Sare jahan se accha Hindustan hamara"), a couple of ghazals and folk songs by Mehboob Tejani and Azeez Khan with rhythm provided by the Doraiswami brothers, as well as two colourful dance numbers by a Gujerati group and three semi-classical dances by charming six-year old Vidya Shekhar. Light refreshments were served after the function.

Messrs. R. Bidaye, P. S. Naidu and M. Devata as well as other members of India Canada Association of Toronto are to be given credit for their endeavours in arranging and organizing the show. Lack of participation alone marred the complete success of the evening.

It would be ideal if only all the diverse Indian Associations and Samajs would pool together and co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts for Republic Day and Independence Day, thus providing a spirit of togetherness, in keeping with the values inspired by our patriots.

Multiculturalism Council to Meet

OTTAWA- John Munro, Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism, has announced that the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism will hold the Second Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism in Ottawa, February 13th to 15th.

Their Excellencies the Governor General and Madame Jules Leger are the Honorary Patrons of this second biennial conference.

The theme of the conference is "Multiculturalism as State Policy" with main topics of discussion centering on francophone and anglophone viewpoints towards multiculturalism. This conference will be of great assistance to the Council in its advisory role to Mr. Munro.

The first Canadian Conference on Multiculturalism was held in October 1973 and recommendations from that conference formed the basis of the First Annual Report of the Council which was tabled in the House of Commons in June 1975.

New Arrivals

London, Ontario
AMERJIT SINGH GILL, Mechanic

Mississauga, Ontario
SUSHIL SHARMA

Sarnia, Ontario
K.S. DHINSA, Civil Engineer

Scarboro, Ontario
DILIP MORJARIA

Stratford, Ontario
R.S. MANN

Sudbury, Ontario
KRISHAN KUMAR PURI

Toronto, Ontario
MRS. M. NARAYANAN

Toronto, Ontario
MR.&MRS. SAMUEL MANGALDA

Calgary, Alberta
MISS D. DEEPIKA

WINNIPEG MAN.
DINESH AMIN, Accounting

Moose, Jaw, Sask.
MR. SASHIN DAVE

Regina, Sask.
O.N. SHARMA Architect

Bihar Association

New York, January 10, 1976 — An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Association of North America was held on Sunday, January 10, 1976.

The Committee expressed its deep concern regarding Chasnalla Colliery accident in Dhanbad, Bihar, one of the worst tragedy in mining history. It was unanimously resolved to help the victims of the disaster. People interested in helping the victims should get in touch with:

Bihar Association of North American, P. O. Box 2095, Grand Central station, New York, N. Y. 10017, Tel. 212-3643346, 212-461-2231.

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Bride for Punjabi Sikh, 30, own business, family background very sound in Delhi. Box 989, The Canadian India Times

A Ph.D. Hindu boy , well settled in Toronto wants an attractive, educated girl of pleasant nature. Reply Box 990, The Canadian India Times

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Indian girls for engineer, 36, Brahmin, living in U.S.A. No bars. Box 991, The CIT

A Jat Sikh boy, Canadian citizen, highly educated in U.S.A. and Canada, professionally placed, age 29, 130 lbs., 5'6", fair invites correspondence from suitable girls. Send details and photograph to Box 992, The Canadian India Times

Matrimonial Correspondence invited from well educated, mature, attractive girls for divorced Punjabi gentleman, Ph.D., 39, Two children, canadian citizen. Box 993, The The Canadian India Times

Correspondence invited from eligible, preferably Bengali Christian bachelors in Canada or U.S.A. for a Bengali Christian girl, 27, working in Canada as a registered nurse. Box 994, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match required for tall beautiful smart sociable Nair girl, 27, M.A., B.Ed. from Bombay Brother settled in the U.S. Correspondence from bachelors in professions or business invited. Box 995, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome Tamgarhia Sikh, 27, from respectable family. Brothers well settled in Canada. Box 996, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from female doctors only for well established immigrant bachelor M.D.5'8½" tall, handsome, smart, outgoing, western educated. Full particulars with returnable photo must for further correspondence. Box 997, The Canadian India Times.

Well placed, highly qualified, handsome match for landed immigrant Punjabi Khatri graduate girl, 22, 5'3", slim, fair, beautiful, working in Toronto. Box 998, The Canadian India Times

Engineer, 29, 5'6", fair, handsome, Punjabi Khatri permanent resident having very decent job with large corporation in U.S. seeks a really beautiful bride., No bars. Box 999, The Canadian India Times

A well established educator, Punjabi, divorced, settled in Canada invites correspondence from a professionally educated lady. Box 1000, The Canadian India Times

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi Brahmin boy, 24, height 5-11. Completed 4-year Auto apprenticeship. Working in a good firm in Toronto and making good money. Family settled in Canada. Please send recent photograph. Box 1001, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi girl, 28, educated in India & England. Presently working as a teacher in Canada. Professionals need apply. Box 961, The Canadian India Times.

Well settled Hindu Rajput match for a beautiful Hindu Rajput girl, of a well known family from Himachal Pradesh. Girl is 20, 5'3", very fair complexion, and currently studying for graduation. Kindly reply Box 1002, The Canadian India Times.

Match required for a pretty, smart, professionally employed, Hindu-Punjabi girl, 27,. Caste, religion etc. no bar. Box 1003, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a beartiful match for Sikh boy, 24, very well settled in Toronto and owns his house. Relatives doing respectable jobs in Canada. Please write with returnable photograph to Box 1004, The Canadian India Times.

Match required for working, pretty, smart and modern immigrant Sikh girl, 23. Family in Canada. Caste no bar. Apply Box 1005, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for educated, good looking, homely Punjabi Brahmin girl, 28, belongs to respectable family from New Delhi, Fair complexioned, landed immigrant and professional nursing. Professional need apply Box 1006, The Canadian India Times

Suitable match for Arrora Sikh bachelor, 5'7", fair complexioned, M.Sc. and Ph.D. from North America, employed in a Canadian University. Recent photo and detailed correspondence invited from pretty, well-educated girls between 22-28. Girls in India also may correspond. Box 1007, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable matches for Canadian-born and educated Saini girl, 27, and Saini boy 25. Punjabi Sikh origin. Box 902, The Canadian India Times

Matrimonial correspondence invited for an Indian at present residing in India, is a Brahmin, vegetarian. He is 5'9", fair colour, 29½, graduate and is at present working as Senior Scale Stenographer. Canadian and Indian girls can apply. Ashok Kumar House No. 1311, Sector 23-B, Chandigarh, Punjabi, India.

Suitable match wanted for a bachelor (Punjabi-background) British National, British Qualified Civil Engineer, also Registered Engineer for the Province of Ontario. Very well settled in Canada, ie: own house, car, etc. Girl must be professionally qualified, preference will be given to medical doctor, etc., or final year student in India, Canada, or U.S.A. Please write stating age and qualifications. A photograph a must at first instant. Write to K.S.D. 200 Brock St., North, Sarnia, Ontario.

Educated immigrant boy for attractive Gujrati girl, M.A., 28, no bars. Write to Miss J. Dalal, Bank of America, Savigny Strasse 9, Frankfurt Main, West Germany

Suitable match between 26/32 yrs. well established either in U.S.A. OR Canana for a S. Indian (Brahmin) girl B.Sc. (Soc) 21, fair, 5' 2", now in India, parents in Canada. Interested parties contact Box 979, The Canaidan India Times.

A suitable match for Punjabi attractive girl, 27 years old, 5'4". M.Sc. in Chemistry and B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada. Please phone (902) 434-1445 or write to 22 A Lucien Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.

Wanted a beautiful, and educated match for a handsome Sikh, clean, shaven, young man, 28, in business administration (investments, etc.) of well known Sikh family settled in North America for 20 years. Reply with full particulars and a recent photograph to Box 941, Oshawa, Ontario

Wanted suitable match for a smart, good looking graduate, 5' 1½", 24 years, Punjabi Khatri girl. Brothers well settled in Canada and England. Marriage can be arranged in Canada or India. Reply to Canadian India Times, Box No. 984.

Matches (25 - 35 years) for two Jat Sikh Panjabi sisters. Highly educated. Brothers, Professional, well settled in North America. Write to The Canadian India Times. Box 985.

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Vedanta Society

Future Events

February 15, Spiritual Discourse, at 3:00 p.m. at 60 Lowther Ave.
February 22, Study Circle, Bhagavat Gita Chapter 8, 60 Fairmeadow Ave., Willowdale.

Spiritual discourses on the first and third Sundays of each month include invocation, meditation, reading from the life of Sri Ramakrishna and other scriptures, and concluding prayers.

Swami Bhashyanda will be visiting Toronto on the 14th of March.

Library

The Library of the Vedanta Society is opened immediately after the spiritual discourses.

Volunteers for Book Sale

Volunteers are required to sell books on Vedanta at the special events of various organizations in Toronto.

Please contact: 493-0120

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Samaj meetings are held on the last Sunday of each month from 2:00 p.m. till 4:00 p.m. Location: Glemingdon Park Community Centre, 150 Grenoble Drive, Don Mills, Ontario.

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Industrialists Welcomed

On December 18, a group of leaders of the Indian Community in Chicago came together to greet members of the Trade Delegation of leading Industrialists from India, sponsored by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce of India.

The cocktail hour, held at the Executive House in downtown Chicago, gave an opportunity for members of the Indian Community to meet with the delegation which was, for the most part, meeting with American Businessmen.

Both American and Indian members of the delegation joined the one hundred other guests, leading members of over a dozen Indian Organizations in the Chicago area in a pleasent hour of exchanges of ideas and experiences.

The Cocktail Party was hosted by India Development Service, a non-profit and tax exempt organization interested in the economic development of India and which encourages Indians residing in the U.S. and Canada to continue their interest in India by involvement in industrial development either thru investment or setting up industries in India.

Many of the guests and five of the delegation members adjourned from the party to a seminar held at 7:00 p.m. under the same sponsorship where the investment and entrepreneurial opportunities in India were discussed.

Those interested in the activities of IDS should write to:
IDS,
P.O. Box 980
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Director of Radiation Oncology

V. Amod Saxena, M.D. has been named director of the Christ Hospital Department of Radiation Oncology.

Dr. V. Amod Saxena

Dr. Saxena received his premedical education at the University of Allhabad, his medical degree from K.G. Medical College, Lucknow University, India, and did his internship at King George Medical College, Lucknow. He did his residency at the University of Bristol, U.K. and Ontario Cancer Institute, Toronto, Canada.

He is an associate professor at Rush Medical College.

He is author of numerous published papers in his field, and he has spoken at a number of conferences in this country and abroad. He has served on numerous medical committees, both local and national.

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